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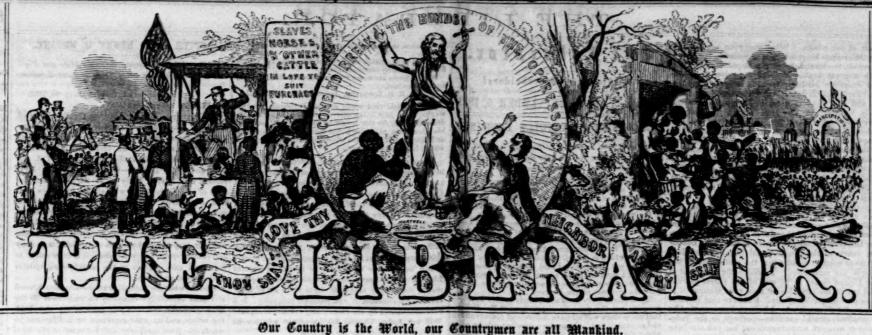
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ns, if payment is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be freted (POST PAID) to the General Agent. of Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are shorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial samittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the mer, viz :- WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, EDsens Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I me that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all munleipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsidert of the subject, not only the Parsidert of the University of the States, but the Commander of the Arry, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, IN EVERTY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPREBED with, from a claim of indemnity for alaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and aver canny ir or, accoffeing to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adama.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 36.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

## Selections.

A COLORED MAN'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON COLONIZATION.

the President of the United States: HONORED SIR, -As you are awaiting a reply HONORED SIR,—As you are awaring a reply from the negroes of the country to your recent coloization proposition, you will not, I trust, think it 
trange that an humble person like myself should 
enture to address you. Not long since, I was the street of address you. Are long since, I was gly gratified by the assurance you, sir, are rewill not tear your shirt even if he does send a negro will not tear your shirt even if he does send a negro to Washington. This assurance is also very encouraging to me at the present time, as I am unable to see why a native American negro should be more objectionable to you than one belonging to a foreign country. Should I, however, manifest extraordinary stupidity in my remarks, please, sir, to extend your gracious pardon, and be kind enough to attribute all my perversity to the tightness of my bair, which may render my cranium impervious to come most copen reasoning.

our most cogent reasoning.
In the outset, good Mr. President, permit me to congratulate you on your good fortune in having a am of money placed at your disposal in times like hese. In this respect, sir, (especially if it is om of money placed at your casposal in three mee.

In this respect, sir, (especially if it is in pecie,) you are highly favored above ordinary morals. Could you now but, also, enjoy the luxury of pending it, for the benefit of those philanthropic cal speculators you refer to, I can well believe that yourself raised to the highest pin-

an ingin teel youren raised to the inguest phila-acle of human happiness.

The simplicity, good sir, with which you assume that colored Americans should be expatriated, col-nized in some foreign country, is decidedly rich ool and refreshing as the breezes of "Egypt," or everdure of your prairie home. The assertions, we worthy of a passing notice. If admitted, they ould make sad havoe with the doctrines that have en cherished by the good and great of all ages. Let me tell you, sir, Presithe face of the earth :- One Lord, one faith, one sm, one God and Father of all, who is above and through all, and in all. Physical differences doubt there are; no two persons on earth are telly alike in this respect; but what of that? In sical conformation, you, Mr. President, may difr somewhat from the negro, and also from the ajority of white men; you may even, as you in-nate, feel this difference on your part to be very advantageous to you; but does it follow that you should be removed to a foreign coun-lust you and I and Vice-President Hamlin, and all of us, submit to a microscopic examination of our hair, to determine whether the United States or Central America shall be our future home?

Pardon me, sir, if I say you betray a lamentable gnorance of a large portion of the country over which doubtless for some wise purpose, you have been called to preside. You forget Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island—States that are the brightest exemplars of progress on earth—where all men are equal before the law, black and white living toin peace and harmony

But were all you say on this point true, must I rush out my cherished hopes and aspirations, abandon my home, and become a pander to the mean and selfish spirit that oppresses me?

Pray tell us, is our right to a home in this country less than your

less than your own, Mr. Lincoln? Read histry less than your own, Mr. Lincoln? Read history, if you please, and you will learn that more than two centuries ago, Mr. White-man and Mr. Black-man settled in this country together. The negro, sir, was here in the infancy of the nation, he was here during its growth, and we are here to-day. If, through all these years of sorrow and affliction, there is one thing for which we have been noted more than all clee, it is our love of country, our patriotism. In peace, the country has been bloomed. actions. In peace, it is our love of country, our-striotism. In peace, the country has been blessed with our humble labor, nor have we ever been found vanting in the times that have tried the souls of nen. We were with Warren on Bunker Hill, with Washington at Morristown and Valley Forge, with LaFayette at Yorktown, with Perry, Decatur, and Melbanough in their cruisings and with Lakean at arayette at Torktown, with Perry, Decatur, and debonough in their cruisings, and with Jackson at iew Orleans, battling side by side with the white han for nationality, national rights, and national lory. And when the history of the present atro-ious insurrection is written, the historian will record: "Wholever was false, the blacks were true." Would you then in truckling subservings to the ord: "Whoever was false, the blacks were true." Nould you, then, in truckling subserviency to the ympathizers with this bloody rebellion, remove he purest patriotism the country affords? If you rould, let me tell you, sir, you cannot do it. Neither rand nor force can succeed, but by the fatal ruin of the country. Are you an American? So are we. Are you a patriot? So are we. Would you spurn all absurd, meddlesome, impudent propositions for your colonization in a foreign country? So do we. I trust, good Mr. President, you will not rend your garments when I tell you that the question of I trust, good Mr. President, you will not remund argaments when I tell you that the question of lonization, so persistently thrust upon us by the artless traders in the woes of a bleeding people, is long been settled by a unanimous determination premain, and survive or perish, rise or fall with the country of our birth. In our conventions, congreces, &c., again and again, in the most emphatic Pances, &c., again and again, in the most emphatic guage, we have declared our utter detestation of is colonization scheme, whatever form it may as-

hands at what you choose to denominate the your hands at what you choose to denominate the "selfshness" of the unalterable resolution; but pray tell us, is it any more selfish than your own determination to remain here, instead of emigrating to some petty foreign country; and is it as selfish as the desire to exclude us from a country where there is room encu, h for ten times the present population; or is it, think you, as selfish as the coal traders, and the swarms of contractors, arents, &c., for

tion; or is it, think you, as selfish as the coal traders, and the swarms of contractors, agents, &c., for whose benefit you are so anxious to spend some of the money cur liberal Congress has placed at your disposal? If it is selfishness, please, sir, to remember your own pla for the coal speculations, &c., viz.: all persons look to their self-interest.

But say, good Mr. President, why we, why any-body should swelter, digging coal, if there be any, in Central America? In that country where the sun blazes with a fervor unknown in these high latitudes, where a broad-brimmed Panama, a cigar and a pair of spurs are considered a comfortable costume for the natives, why should we, why should and a pair of spurs are considered a comfortable costume for the natives, why should we, why should anybody dig coal? Do tell. Might we not just as well dig ice on the coast of Labrador? But, say you: "Coal land is the best thing I know of to begin an enterprise." Astounding discovery! Worthy to be recorded in golden letters, tike the Luna Cycle in the temple of Minerva. "Coal land, sir!" Pardon, Mr. President, if my African risibilities get the better of me, if I do show my ivories whenever I read that sentence! Coal land, sir! If you please, sir, give McClellan some, give Halleck some, and by all means, save a little strip for yourself. Twenty-five negroes digging coal in Central

America! Mighty plan! Equal to about twenty-five negroes splitting rails in Sangamon!

It was my intention to have shown you, sir, the necessity of retaining the labor of the negroes in the South\* as freemen, but space will not permit. According to theory, white men can't stand it, can't According to theory, white men can't stand it, can't live honestly in the South: we can. Henceforth, then, let this be the motto: "The Gulf States, purged of traitors, the home of the loyal, emancipated blacks!" And then, god sir, if you have any nearer friends than we are, let them have that coal-dieging job.

Yours, respectfully,
Saddle River, N. J.

A. P. SMITH. coal-digging job.

\* The Slaveholders' Convention of Maryland, held in '58, to take measures for the expulsion of the free blacks, came to the conclusion expressed in the following resolution, reported by Senator Pierce, Chairman of the Com-

root of all our troubles. If Mr. Lincoln should find himself at sea, as captain of a leaky ship, we suppose the first and only thing that he would do would be to man the pumps, and after pumping a good while, with the water constantly gaining on him, he would sit down very coolly and pump a little more,—fully conyinced that the only way to save the ship was to pump! If a landsman should volunteer a little advice, and say, "Abe, there's a hole in the bottom, had you not better stick in a plug?" he would very calmiy look the presumptuous individual in the face, and reply, "Look here, my friend, perhaps you would like to run this machine yourself?" He would then call together his crew and passengers, collect sit down very coolly and pump a little more,—fully convinced that the only way to save the ship was to pump! If a landsman should volunteer a little advice, and say, "Abe, there's a hole in the bottom, had you not better stick in a plug?" he would very calmly look the presumptuous individual in the face, and reply, "Look here, my friend, perhaps you would like to run this machine yourself?" He would then call together his crew and passengers, collect his spare lumber, and set them at work building the sides of the ship a little higher. The workmen on the larboard side work faithfully, but those on the starboard are of the opinion that they are for "armed neutrality," and after collecting all the loose buckets in one pile, they stand still and let the waves dash in upon them, bound to let the two contending forces have their own way. The passengers, perceiving the impending danger, call upon the captain, and request him to "drive in the plug." "My friends," says Captain Abraham, "I take the responsibility. Don't you see that if I should commence to stop that hole in the bottom, my 'border' friends yonder with their 50,000 buckets would turn against us, and commence to bail in from the sea? No, no, it will never do for me to offend turn against us, and commence to bail in from the sea? No, no, it will never do for me to offend them, although I am opposed to unsightly holes in the bottoms of shins."

the bottoms of ships."

Then comes along Mr. Commonsense, a philosopher, whose opinions on public questions, like Topsy, were not exactly made by any one, but "grow'd" on their own hook. He looks the ship over, and sees the first cause of the conflict. Mr. Commonsense the first cause of the conflict. Mr. Commonsense of the conflict. the first cause of the conflict. Mr. Commonsense being an editor of a daily paper indulges his penchant, and writes a scorching letter to Captain Abraham, in behalf of the "twenty million" passengers, which he publishes. He says, "Captain Abraham, the good ship has got a big hole in it, and if you don't stop it immediately, the venerable craft will go to everlasting nothingness."

Capt. Abraham, being a constant reader of the daily nagers, peruses the aforesaid article, and writes

papers, peruses the aforesaid article, and writes

daily papers, peruses the aforesaid article, and writes a reply:

PILOT HOUSE, At Sea, Aug. 22, 1862.

Hon. Commonsense: Dean Sir:—I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the Lemonsqueezer. If there be any assumptions in it that are not true, I shall not "argue the point." If it is perceptible that you have stepped into high heel boots, and are putting on airs, I don't propose to be mad about it—out of respect to an old friend. As to the policy that I am pursuing, I have intended that all should understand it. I would save the old ship. If there are those who would not save the ship, unless they could save the hole, I do not agree with them. If there are those who would not save the ship, unless they could plug up the hole, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the ship. If I could save the ship without stopping the hole, I would do it. What I do for the hole and the plug, I believe helps the ship, but if I find that what I am doing frightens the passengers from the Border States, I shall quit altogether.

Captain Abraham.

This is the philosophy of Abraham Lincoln. How

## ANTHONY TROLLOPE ON AMERICA.

The Continental Monthly, for September, contains an able review of Anthony Trollope's recent work on America. Here is an extract from it :-

Mr. Trollope treats of our civil war at great length; Mr. Trollope treats of our civil war at great length; in fact, the reverberations of himself on this matter are quite as objectionable as those in the Trent affair. But it is his treatment of this subject that must ever be a source of regret to the earnest thinkers who are gradually becoming the masters of our Government's policy, who constitute the bone and muscle of the land, the rank and file of the army, and who are changing the original character of the and who are changing the original character of the war into that of a holy crusade. It is to be deplored, because Mr. Trollope's book will no doubt influence English opinion, to a certain extent, and therefore militate against us; and we already know how his mistaken opinions have been seized upon by the produced by the production of the production of

In the content of the free blacks from the State of Maryland as impolitic, inexpedient, and uncalled for by any public exigency which could justify it.

AN ARTFUL DODGER BUT A POOR CAPTAIN.

That Mr. Linco'n has the good of the American Republic at heart is not doubted, and honesty of purpose is accorded to him, but he has proved himself an artful dodger when attempts have been made to obtain his opinion on the questions of the day. He has stepped down from what would be considered in "court circles" dignity of position, (but not really to his discredit,) and made a speech to a street crowd, and written a public letter to a private citizen, in defence of his own course. But instead of glowing words of encouragement in the nation's hour of peril, he has given utterance to a few sentences of common-place, lawyer-like pleadings. In his letter to Horace Greeley, he is for saving the Union—that is the paramount object. We are glad of it; but if he would enlarge his vision, and look beyond his immediate surroundings, he would perceive the real causes that have been at work for the last quarter of a century to destroy that which he endeavors to preserve, and at once strike at the content opinions have been seized upon by the proslavery journals in this country as a bonne bouche which they rarely obtain from so respectable a source; the more palatable to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality which we have always been taught to them, coming from that nationality whi perceive the real causes that have been at work for the last quarter of a century to destroy that which he endeavors to preserve, and at once strike at the root of all our troubles. If Mr. Lincoln should find himself at sea, as captain of a leaky ship, we suppose that Mr. Trollope is by nature an abolitionist, but the first and only thing that he would do would be per development. And these circumstances we as-cribe to a hasty and superficial visit to the British

believing that emancipation has made a greater brute than ever of the negro, Mr. Trollope rejoices in the course which has been pursued by the home in the course which has been pursued by the home government. If both white man and black man are worse off than they were before, what good could have been derived from the reform, and by what right ought he to rejoice? Mr. Trollope claims to be an anti-slavery man, but we must concerthet the converse of preguige the ground he stands claims to be an anti-siavery man, but we mass con-fess that, to our way of arguing, the ground he stands upon in this matter is anything but terra firma. Mr. Trollope was probably thinking of those dirty West India negroes when he made the following comments upon a lecture delivered by Wendell Phillips:

'I have sometimes thought that there is no being 'I have sometimes thought that there is no being so venomous, so bloodthirsty, as a professed philanthropist; and that when the philanthropist's ardor lies negro-ward, it then assumes the deepest dye of venom and bloodthirstiness. There are four millions of slaves in the Southern States, none of whom have any capacity for self-maintenance or self-control. Four millions of slaves with the necessites of children, with the passions of men, and the ignorance of savages! And Mr. Phillips would enancipate these at a blow; would, were it possible for him to do so, set them loose upon the soil to tear their masters, destroy each other, and make such a hell upon earth as has never even yet come from the uncontrolled passions and unsatisfied wants of men.'

about it—out of respect to an old friend. As to the policy that I am pursuing, I have intended that all should understand it. I would save the slip, unless they could save the hole, I do not agree with them. Mr. Trollope should have thought twice before they could save the hole, I do not agree with them. Mr. Trollope should have thought twice before the yound plug up the hole, I would do it. What I do for the hole and the plug, I believe helps the ship, but if I fl and that what I am doing frightens the passengers from the Border States, shall quit altogether.

Captain Albaham.

This is the philosophy of Abraham Lincoln. How long will it take him to understand that this Unionthe good ship of State—is sinking, and that her passengers are struggling for life and eternal freedom, freedom for themselves as well as the staves of the South? Yet the sworn defender of the people's liberatics is calm, and cannot comprehend the approaching danger. He clings to the Border States, with all of their uncleanliness, and permits the free North, that has upheld the government with its strong arms, to go unrewarded and her voice unheeded. The President is right at heart undoubtelly, but does he comprehend the hour and its crisis? Parker Fillsbury remarked, in a late speech, that a friend had recently visited Mr. Lincoln, and he thought the President wanted Got to be on his side, but he was sure that he meant to have Kentucky.

The President should understand that the slaves of the South support this rebellion: that while their masters are away from home fighting to destroy the government, they are producing the material to feed them. Declare universal emancipation, and the rebel soldiers would have to be witndrawn from the army to produce their own food.

Mr. Lincoln has occupied the presidential chair for a year and a half, and during that time he has been trying to say "no" and "yee," but he has only the president should understand that the slaves of the South support this rebelions it to annihilate the North are not only inte

Minister at the Court of St. James, on the state of the

The power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African

I am aware that, in regard to this point, I am I am aware that, in regard to this point, I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it, arc, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as might be reasonably hoped that, by the practice of magnanimity, this Government might cover that weakness of the insurgents, without encouraging them to preserve in their traout encouraging them to persevere in their trea-sonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, not with standing this forbearance of the Government, and yet they persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced slavery into such prominence

m myoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of 4,500,000, and a negro population of 3,500,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus sent to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence, but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race.

It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of queetians in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest and that their sympathics wishes and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably, fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long, before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at that stage already. Everywhere the American General receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the national army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities. made their way from bending the restriction really (I. is, and offer their service and labor in whatever expacity they may be desired. So many of the boadmen have, even without the invitation, and the properties of the properties and proper considering the existence of the properties and properties of the properties and properties of the properties and

completely destructive of all European interests in include of a white family, the stave well work; given fireedom and wages, the negro won't work. Was there ever stated a more palpable fallacy? Is it necessary to declare further that the Hilton Head experiment is a success, although the negroes, wanting in drivers and musical instruments, began their planting very late in the season? Is it necessary to give Mr. Trollope one of many figures, and prove that in the British West India Colonies free labor has exported two hundred and sixty-five millions pounds of sugar annually, whereas slave labor only exported one hundred and eighty-seven millions, three hundred thousand? And this in a climate where, unlike even the Southern States of North America, there is every inducement to indolence.

WM. H. SEWARD ON THE WAR.

Mr. Seward, under date of "Washington, May 28, 1862," sends an official letter to Mr. Adams, American Minister at the Court of St. James, on the state of the Minister at the Court of St. James, on the state of the The effect will be further developed as time goes.

completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this Government so studiously strives to avoid? I know that the danger of any foreign nation attempting such a policy, if the sever threatened such and policy, if the sever threatened such and policy, if the sever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous Government has ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous Governments have repudiated all unfriendly designs. I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface to a question not less significant—namely, what must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with hopes of an intervention, which is never to occur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insurgents, in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco already call visually and liable to be brought into commerce by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the planting of the

war?

The effect will be further developed as time goes on, in opening a way for that servile war, which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new system of trade and com-merce between the United States and all foreign

nations.

I need not say that these views are not grounded on any proceedings or expressions of the British Government, and are to be submitted to them only, as they will be to other States, from a strong desire on the part of the President that the true condition of the present strife may be everywhere fully under-

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

### THE WORD "WHITE."

comes from but one or two sources where it might, perhaps, naturally be expected,—a disposition to cavil at the Governor of Massachusetts because, in

bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage made the Massachusetts colored men a privileged

WHOLE NO. 1648.

in Boston, on Thursday evening, August 28, 1862:—

I feel deeply the honor of having been asked to appear before you. I am gratified that you think I can say anything which will aid in the object of these meetings. But I trust that this object, so far as it relates to the enrollment of the volunteers required, has already been attained. The events of the last few weeks have made so apparent the necessity for immediate reinforcements, that I hope nothing else has been needed to procure a prompt response to the call of the Government, and to that mute but strong appeal of your friends in the field, who to-day constitute our bulwark against the surges of rebellion.

The chances of war do not admit of delays. The enemy is pushing it forward with renewed vigor, and the loss of a few weeks, or even of a few days, may involve disasters shameful to record and impossible to retrieve. In this condition, it will never do to let differences of opinion as to how the war should be carried on interfere with its vigorous prosecution. First fill the ranks, and leave to those who stay at home the obligation of shaping the straggle to its proper ends. But Massachusetts needs no other in-

to let differences of opinion as to now the war should be carried on interfere with its vigorous prosecution. First fill the ranks, and leave to those who stay at home the obligation of shaping the struggle to its proper ends. But Massachusetts needs no other incitement to her duty than the certainty that she has one to perform. Under this impulse, her people will come forward promptly and nobly, as they always have done. (Cheers.) She will be always true, as in this contest she has been poetically true, to her historic record. The infant that here in the "Cradle of Liberty" strangled the serpent, is ready in its manihood to destroy the hydra; and when I see, as I have lately had the opportunity to see, what kind of men they are, each one filling a place in society, instructed, intelligent men, heads and supporters of families, contributing by steady labor to the wealth of the State—when I see such men going by thousands and hundreds of thousands to the field, my anxiety is not in regard to the number who go there, but it is that their ready obedience and affecting confidence in the government will be met by a corresponding care for them in the field, and that these concentrated energies will be directed to results worthy of the sacrifices they are making. (Applause).

Therefore, I indulge myself in the pleasure of feeling that the object of this meeting is not so much to urge the necessity for further troops as to furnish an occasion of encouragement and sympathy to those now leaving for the field—the assemblage of friends on shore to greet the parting ship—and so, with a God-speed to them, I turn with your permission, our a mainenn, or she dustes results worthy of the sacrifices we are making. How this shall be done, and in the speediest way, is the question which threatens still more to convulse the country, and is making of the nation one great council of war. And it is right that the people should, in this way, jealously debate their vital interests. Not only is this their inherited right, bought by the fi

selves well and currently informed concern progress of this revolution, and to make known their wishes concerning the manner in which it shall be controlled, so as best to secure domestic peace, and restore it upon imperishable foundations. (Loud cheers.) It is in this way that the vitality of our institutions manifests and maintains itself.

of our institutions manifests and maintains itself. (Applause.)

In ordinary wars, a soldier is limited to the silent execution of his military duties. But we are in the midst of a revolution where every citizen is a soldier. Rome had her laws special to civil war. Here the nation is stirred to the heart by a struggle for existence, and not only the life of the country, but the life of Representative Liberty throughout the world, is at stake. It is not safe to believe that we shall be able easily to govern this revolution. And in

is at stake. It is not safe to believe that we shall be able easily to govern this revolution. And in the midst of such events, it is not only the right but the duty of every man to express his opinions, and, however slight his influence may be, to employ it in laboring for the common cause.

Lord Herbert, when envoy at the court of France, sent, I think, by Elizabeth—at all events, at a time when on the personal relations of ambassadors depended peace or war for their nations—said to the French minister, who had purposely provoked him, that "although ambassador, he was not the less a gentleman." He reserved the right, when occasion called for it, to act in his broader capacity. So, therefore, a soldier, but not the less a gentleman. The reserved the right, when occasion called for it, to act in his broader capacity. So, therefore, a soldier, but not the less a citizen, I will, in the little I have to say to you, speak my opinion freely little I have to say to you, speak my opinion freely (cries of "Good," "good," and applause); but at the same time, I will endeavor to do so with the reserve same time, I will endeavor to do so with the reserve belonging to the first character. I will ask your in-dulgence, if I may speak upon a subject about which you are not all equally united, but the proper treat-ment of which I think equally important with the proper treatment of our forces in the field; and if I speak of myself in connection, it is because in the suggestions I presume to make to you, I speak upon my individual experience. (Cries of "Good," and applause.)

Six years ago, when I had the honor to represent your views upon national affairs, I held, in common with yourselves, the opinion that slavery should not be disturbed within its existing limits. When the Confederate States announced their existence, their executive proclaimed slavery to be the corner-stone of the new power. In Missouri, a year ago, as a war measure, I declared the slaves of rebels free, (immense applause, and cries of "Good," and great cheering,) believing this to be the most incisive, searching and deadly blow that could be aimed at the heart of the rebellion. (Applause and Good, good, Bully for you, and cheers.) I judged it to be the quickest mode to damage and disconcert the enemy, and to gain great advantages with the least cost of life to the good citizens who were acting with me in maintaining the laws. A General in the field, in a distant and rebellious district invested with pro-consular powers, I did this in the exercise of what I believed to be my legitimate authority. (Cheers.) Later as the war went on, I became satisfied that with its successful termination must also terminate slavery in some form. (Good, good, and cheers.)

I considered it then sufficient that some measure applause.)
Six years ago, when I had the honor to represent

terminate slavery in some form. (1900d, good, and cheers.)

I considered it then sufficient that some measure should be adopted, by which it should immediately cease as a political power, and begin to cease as a social fact. But as the contest was protracted, the conditional opinions with which we all entered upon it, in my mind gave place to the conviction that every advantage which the laws of war allowed to us should be employed, and that to be effective as a war measure this act should be thorough and immediate. It became apparent that the slower process would be ineffectual. And so the events of the year have brought me to the conviction, that there year have brought me to the conviction, that there can be no lasting peace while slavery exists on our continent. (Great applause.) Therefore, all other considerations apart, and regarding it only as a measure for the effectual suppression of the rebellion, I am in favor of the immediate abolition of slag.

Wherever our flag waves in jurisdiction, let it wave over free men. (Cheers.) Let it answer all questions, and give all passports.

It is urged against summary measures that the liberation of the slaves would be an act of great injustice to the loyal men of the South. But can such a war as this be carried on without sacrifices from the loyal people in every section of the country? The loyalists of the South would be required to contribute a portion of what is held to be property, and for which they would doubtless be afterward remnnerated. Against this the loyal people of the ty, and for which they reminerated. Against this the loyal people of the reminerated. Against this the loyal people of the North give not only absolute property, but their own lives, and the lives of those most dear to them. the platform, and was received with loud cheers To them their loss can never be repaid. How the can such distinctions be entertained? And ho can we, in making war upon a country, protect its vital interests?—separate it into parts, and for the sake of protecting the property of a class, forego our greatest advantages? Such a policy would carry within itself the elements of sure defeat, and the real Unionists of the South are ready for the sacrifice. Nor do I share in the belief that there is a large body of Unionists in the South. In my vidual experience I have found them few, and in the progress of the war they have been fast decreas-ing. The danger which has attended the avowal of Union sentiments, the uncertain protection which we have been able to give them, the certain severities of the Confiderate Government, the unexpected ties of the Confederate Government, the unexpected length to which the rebels have been able to protract the struggle, together with neighborhood friend-ships and interests, have carried away many who in the beginning maintained their W beginning maintained their allegiance to the on. In the whole valley of Virginia, I do not mber to have met a Union min, and certainly remember to have met a Union min, and certainly not one Union woman. (Laughter.) This element of their strength must not be underrated. It serves to show how thoroughly the feelings of the South are in this contest, and leaves no doubt as to what will be the training of the growing generation. only were the people not desirous of returning to any shape—their only conjectures were as to the manner in which the separation would finally be effected. I do not think that our Northern people realize how many years the South has been preparing for this struggle.

The advent of the Natchez in Charleston harbor,

with Jackson's proclamation and her ready batteries, checked it for a time in South Carolina, where there was then a strong body of men with Union sentiments—strong enough to have the consistency of a party, and with its representative organs. Then quite a young man, I was among the Unionists enrolled with a view to service under Mr. Poinsett, then the acknowledged head of the party in that State. Mr. Calhoun died a defeated rebel chief, left legions of young men devoted to disseminate his principles—young legions growing up in the faith of the principles, to the establishment of which this generation has been consecrated in the South. We are at war with a people who have been educated to believe they are contending t their liberties; they are carrying on this contest with unity and determination; their armies have acquired the solidity and consistency of regular troops. To reduce such a rebellion will require the troops. To reduce such a repellion will require the utmost exertion of our force, and the immediate use of every advantage which naturally falls to our share in the contest. Their determination to obtain success is unconquerable—to subdue them, their designs must be made impossible, and the unity which

Not only must every posextraordinary exertions. Not only must even sible means be used to damage the enemy field, but we must guard vigilantly against the ene-mies in our midst. (Cheers.) While you have been loyally occupied with the and sending your voters to the field, the pro-slavery party has been stealthily and busily employed in organizing to control the elections, and to secure a victory of which they already feel assured. To counteract them, you must labor—you must make it a matter of individual labor in order to give this force of unity to the work before us, and every vote deposited in the ballot-box tells as surely on the contest as a blood-stained musket left on the field. The endurance and stoady courage of our soldiers The endurance and stoady our age of our soldiers must be supported by a united public opinion at home, and when some brilliant victory flashes across the clouds of war, let a responsive glow light up the undivided hearts of the North. (Loud cheers.)

To secure this unity, we must rouse ourselves t

We might make concessions and give up advan-tages, if our contest was for this generation only. If tages, if our contest was to the contest was to the we were contending for ourselves only, we might compromise or let it go. Individual prosperity could be easily secured here or elsewhere, where peace governments reign. But it is for the long line of generations yet to come, in whose interests we fight this battle. (Cheers.) We cannot 4 After the deluge. but must take the time with all its obligations. Our soldiers go to the field with no short aims. Their hopes are not placed upon the temporary success of a battle, and the im-pulses which govern them are not those only of pernal fame. Remember how small their chance for it is. No such considerations would have carried them from their little home circles, where each abence makes a horrible blank. Impelled alone by a generous patriotism, they fight for their country's reward than the glory and safety of the country. in the field. I know ho cheerfully they bear hardships-how silently nds and death.

Go to the graves of these honored dead, and tell them the flag they loved floats over their regiment upon some glorious field—will their sleep be dis-turbed? Tell them their names will be handed down with honor through the succession of generations—will the blood again thrill in their veins, and will their eyes glisten? Give them, then, while they can enjoy it, the satisfaction to know that their they can enjoy it, the satisfaction to know that their efforts have an object. Already you hear the tramp of eager thousands hastening to the prepared bat-tle—your fancy in the restless night brings you back the voices of their farewell. Except in dreams of the night, how many of you will ever hear them se household voices ?

Remembering these—remembering the hoarded treasures you have thrown into this gulf for your od-will you hesitate? People of Mas force the unnatural enemy who has compelled these terrible sacrifices? (Cries of "No!" "No!") Shall this blood be shed in vain? ("No!" "No!") Baptized in such blood, will you not name free that soil where it was shed? ("Yes!" "Yes!") Shall a ploughshare guided by the hand of a slave throw up, to whiten in the sun, the bones of patriots who fell in this struggle for their country? (Cries of "No!" "No!")

"No!" "No!")

Crowd your patriot soldiers to the field, happy in their privilege to be there; make every fight a victory, but let the men who fall on those red fields die in the assured belief that their blood was not merely spilled upon the ground—that it went to cement the corner-stones in this great tempte of universal liberty. (great cheering) and when the cement the corner-stones in this great temple of universal liberty, (great cheering.) and when the rear of the battle with all other mortal sounds is fading in their ears, let them feel that their souls, too, are marching on to join that noble army (cheers) of martyrs which every good cause demands. Justify their sacrifices, and at once, by a great act, place yourselves on one of the great signed. yourselves on one of the grand pinnacles of history.
And if on that summit the halo which surrounds you
is tinged with a reddened light reflected from many a bloody field, it will not come from your setting sun, but will be the light of a new and glorious morning which will illuminate the world. (Tre-mendous applause, which was kept up for several

Six cheers were proposed and given for "Our Jessie." Governor Andrew, who had entered during Gen. Fremont's speech, was loudly called for. Col. Parker stated that he (the Governor) was overby the excessive labors of the day, and begged to be excused from speaking at that time.

Hon. Charles A. Phelps was next introduced, and made a spirited and elequent speech, endorsing what Gen. Fremont had said, and urging an uncompromis-ing warfare with the rebellion and its cause. He was warmly responded to.

Hop. Henry Wilson was then presented. He

Ladies and Gentlemen,-You came here to-night (Applause.) You have listened to-night to listen to and to gaze upon John C. Fremont. (Applause.) You have listened to-night to his words: they sink into your hearts. Those words will go through the Republic, and will thrill the

heart of the nation. When one year ago beyond the Mississippi he proclaimed freedom to the slaves of rebels, the loyal heart of the Republic responded the Mississippi he proclaimed freedom to the slaves of rebels, the loyal heart of the Republic responded with a great beat. Perhaps excessive prudence and excessive kindness towards men in rebellion afterwards modified that beat. But time has passed on, and that deed of John C. Fremont is substantially recorded in the laws of the Republic, (cheers)—and what is not in the laws of the Republic, (cheers)—and what is not in the laws of the Republic, of the Republic I believe is recorded in the hearts of the people, and they will put it there. The Congress of the United States, after months of struggle, amid obloquy and reproach, put on the statute book of the Republic all and to-day. It does not depend upon a proclamation of the President, or an order of commanders in the field; and I trust that the men who are for the Union—who are for liberty as well as Union—will rally now, and strike the fetters from the millions of the slaves of rebels. Perhaps the Government does not move so fast as the bounds in high personament, and strike the fetters and one of the most honest men ever summoned to take part in public affairs. I believe that he loves a liberty for all mankind. I believe, however, that he is prudent, careful, cautious—perhaps, in the judge ment of some of us, too much so; but you can have him right by being unanimously right yourselves.

A voice in the gallery—"I say, Wilson, hadn't you better run the machine?" (Cries of "Put him out." Applause and hisses.)

Mr. Wilson—Acting thus together, we shall overthrow this slaveholding rebellion, maintain the just autflority of the Government, and strike down the

out." Applause and hisses.)

Mr. Wilson—Acting thus together, we shall overthrow this slaveholding rebellion, maintain the just throw this slaveholding rebellion, maintain the just authority of the Government, and strike down the Slave Power and slavery in America. In view of

the events transpiring in the country, the time has gone by wherein any man can believe in human slavery, and believe in its extension, and be loyal to the North American Republic. (Cheers.) I can conceive that a man may believe slavery to be an evil which may be continued along until God in his evil which may be continued along until God in his even when the proposition of the North, and as servile and have slavery ward as the South can and as servile and have slavery ward as the South can and as servile and have slavery ward as the South can are the south can be shavery ward as the shavery ward was t right is a traitor. (Cheers.) Slavery is the only cause of this rebellion: there is no other. To take the hate out of the South, we must strike the fetters from the limbs of every bondman. That which has poisoned the fountains of our existence must perish forever. (A voice—"Amen.") Let the land where sachusetts who have fallen in the struggle lie be trodden by free men. We owe it to them, to make the dust that lies on their bosom, dust to be

rodden only by the feet of freemen.
Slavery is the only cause of this rebellion. (That's There is no other cause, I think, that ever made any ill-will between us. Slavery has poisoned the hearts of our brethren of the South, and they today are actuated by a hatred unsurpassed by any people in any age against our government, against the loyal people of this country. Now to take the hate out of their hearts, strike the fetters from the limbs of their bondmen. (Cheers.) Let that system that has poisoned the foundations of our national existence perish forever. ("Amen!" and great ter, Henry Ward Beecher, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and Ward! Phillips." It wite rest the followed in the

They stamped the word freedom in letters of living light on every foot of territory belonging to the United States. They declared that every slave of a rebel that came within the lines was free, and that he might be used for military purposes. I say Congress fully comprehended the duties of the hour, and has written on the statute books these wise, and humane, and beneficent enactments. I have faith that when the loyal people shall speak in ster the rernment, they will smite down this institution which has plunged the nation into blood and civil I have the fullest faith that the President and Constitutional advisers will act out the ments of Congress, and that the slaves of all rebels

Senator Wilson was followed in a spirited manner by E. C. Bailey, Rev. J. M. Manning, and others.

## THE WAR.

The past two months have brought forth momentous changes in the state of the country. A few weeks since, the North was confident that a great blow was soon to be struck by the army of the Po-tomac—that Richmond, the capital and stronghold of the rebel Confederacy, was about to come into the possession of the United States—that the rebele possession of the United States—that the rebel on would in this way be reduced to comparatively insignificant proportions, and the supreme authority of the Federal Government restored in all the revolted States. These anticipations have been fearfully disappointed. The very reverse of all that was so hopefully looked for has taken place. The army of the North has been driven back—the Con--the mind of the North sank, for a time, into a state of unexampled depression—new levies were called for—not less better spared than himself; he is now put to the worst bodied men of the North: all this involving vast ex-penditure, in which the best blood of the land will shed in torrents. This is sad enough; but the saddest feature of all we find in the obstinate impensaddest feature of all we find in the obstinate implicance of the nation. Neither government nor per ple appear to feel any compunctions in view of cumulated national guilt. Some Christians do; to of the masses and of the rulers it may be said, Some Christians do: but stored! Jeremiah declared regarding Israel in a period of similar calamity, "This will not return." The people hold fast de have not even good sense ough to employ all their resources in this tremen-us crisis. They will not call upon any but white men to join the ranks of the army: they will not w any others to take up arms, when they lo so. Their hatred of the colored race offer to do so. the innocent occasion of this terrible war—appears to be intensified. They will employ them in menial services, but exclude them from the more honorable task of making war with musket and bayonet. It is impossible to exaggerate the testimony which this one fact gives to the utter demoralization of at large is concerned, is pure fiction. McClellan's the masses of the North in reference to the principles of humanity and liberty. Colored men fought in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812: they most patriotic and loyal, he is generally pronounced are found in the armies of all nations that have the opportunity and the necessity to ask their help opportunity and the necessity to ask their help: but the proud, and presumptuous, and stupid North refuses their aid. As to the slaves, there is no policy adopted by the government. Nearly everything is left to the will or caprice of the commanding geneleft to the will or caprice of the commanding gene-The noble Hunter, in South Carolina, e and arms them; Pope uses them partially, believe, protects them when they fly to his lines; Buell excludes them from his camp; McClellan says nothing about them, but some find employment within his lines; Butler re-enacts the old slave laws of Louisiana, and orders colored men found in the streets after 9 o'clock, P. M., without a pass from a master, to be flogged; the President, although au-thorized by Congress to receive and arm colored thorized by Congress to receive and arm colored men, refuses to do anything approaching to it.

When will this besotted nation learn righteous

ness? When will its obdurate heart be softened When will it fear God more than it fears Kentucky When will the nation begin to feel that, unless it makes war, and strikes at the terrible slave system makes war, and strikes at the terrible slave system— the cause and life of the rebellion, and turns to God, who is visiting it—that there is no other prospect before it but national disintegration, with its fearful train of evils, or, it may be, speedy national ruin? Surely, God has judicially blinded the people of the

Surely, God has judicially blinded the people of the land—its "princes are fools"—they "are deceived;" the Lord bath mingled a perverse spirit in the midst of the land.

In the mean time, however, many slaves are gaining their liberty. A better spirit, moreover, is rising on their behalf; or, rather, as to the necessity of looking to emancipation as the final agency to employ for the preservation of the nation: and the evidences are accumulating that, in the final issue, the accursed system of slavery must and will be destroyed. This is well: but all this does not prove the existence of penitence toward God, or even any somewhat and with proposition of the preservation of the nation: and the evidences are accumulating that, in the final issue, the accursed system of slavery must and will be destroyed. This is well: but all this does not prove the existence of penitence toward God, or even any somewhat and the proposition of the proposition of the midst in the discovery was still in Alexandria. At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the order was for the third time issued, but at 4 Gen. McClellan telegraphed that he had countermanded it, because he udged it unsafe to deprive Alexandria and Washington of the protection of this corps.

On Friday night they moved, but were stopped by McClellan at Annandale, about seven miles from Alexandria. At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the order was for the third time issued, but at 4 Gen. McClellan telegraphed that he had countermanded it, because he udged it unsafe to deprive Alexandria and Washington of the protection of this corps.

On Friday night they moved, but were stopped by McClellan at Annandale, about seven miles from Alexandria, and within sound of the enemy's guns, for the alleged reason that it was unsafe to advance. Yesterday they at last moved, but for three days the matcher and the protection of the prot stroyed. This is well: but all this does not prove the existence of penitence toward God, or even any considerable growth of humane principles; nor does it at all excuse the infatuation of the country in refusing now, "in this its day," to take hold of the mighty weapon that God has put into its hand against the still more infatuated rebels. Still, we will not believe—until compelled to do so, and we hope that we shall not be—that God has decreed the utter quenching of the light of this nation: we believe that it will be, at last, however late, purified so as by fire," and come out of the furnace more "so as by fire," and come out of the furnace more pure, and free, and Christian, in the past, and present, and future, a beacon to the world.—The Covenant

# The Liberator.

The epitaph suggested by Mr. Manning is exactly to the point. The "loyalty" of the Courier is evi lence overcomes it; I can conceive such a man loyal; but the man who believes slavery is is a traitor. (Cheers.) Slavery is the only ard." Mr. Manning has merely expressed the opinion . To take that is universally entertained of it.

The reply of the Courier is characteristic. It sneer at Mr. Manning as "a clergyman who has become a politician, and who takes active part in political gatherings "-as if, supposing the charge were true, it is no as much his right to be and to do thus in the exercise of his citizenship, as it is the right of the editor of the Courier! It impudently insists that its reporter "fur nished the acount of what was said at the Tremon meeting with indisputable fidelity"-whereas, the re porter wantonly burlesqued what Mr. Manning said at the close of his admirable speech, making his language ridiculous, as every one who was present knows 'Mr. Manning," says the Courier, hearers that when they went to heaven, they would find Wendell Phillips." It reiterates the falsehood in the The Congress of the United States comprehended following malicious sentence:—"When such clergy s duties in this crisis of the country. Congress be-eved slavery to be the sole cause of this revolt. is not singular that they should say very foolish things, is not singular that they should say very foolish things, or that they should forget it afterwards; but the writ ten word remains." The written word of the Courier in this instance, is a gross misrepresentation, neverthe less. Since the war broke out, clergymen have every where participated in the public gatherings held to urge its more vigorous prosecution; and their conduct Manning,-whose zeal in this direction has not been surpassed,-to be thus invidiously assailed as "a poli tician"? For no other reason than that he is for strik ing directly at slavery as the vulnerable point of the rebellion, and thus making it possible for the Government to achieve a lasting victory. This it is, in the Courier's eyes, that constitutes his "bigotry, unchari tableness, fanaticism and folly "-that makes him "a notorious abolitionist, who must be ranked, according to the classification of the Post Master General, among the aiders and abettors of the Confederates,' and wh made this too clear by the part he took in the late Di union meeting"!! The innion poster of the Obtors! The tremendous gathering at the Tremon Temple, which was so eloquently addressed by Fre ont, Phelps, Wilson, Bailey, Manning and Parker, a

meeting"! And the accuser the Boston Courier! "In conclusion," says this refined and courteous jour nal, "since this reverend person so glibly and indecently bandies opprobrious epithets, we feel constrained to in quire of him why he does not himself go to the war? There may be many valid reasons for his not going six hundred thousand men—a large part of a will probably be drafted for out of the able-the community; and though he may be exempted, in consequence of exceeding the required age, still, being healthy and vigorous, he should not avail himself o that excuse, nor stand on the order of his going! Be sides, without his martial aid and presence, it is quite certain that "the Union as it was" can never be re-

> The Courier, like every other pro-slavery, t; they pseudo-loyal journal of the North, has been a great admirer of Gen. McClellan and his "masterly strategy," from the beginning, and still appears enamored because he does nothing but delay and retreat. "On Friday morning," it says, "information reaches the public from Washington, that McClellan has assumed assertion we have put in italics, as far as the public utterly incompetent for his position; while others regard the terrible disasters and appalling mortality rolls latest intelligence of his conduct. The Washington and, we correspondent of the Tribune, under date of Sunday last, makes the following grave charges :-

The order from the War Department, taking fr Gen. McClellan the command in Virginia to which by seniority of rank he was entitled, and which rumor has already assigned him, bears date yesterday, and

as a history.

Gen. McClellan's friends admit that he doesn't ur Gen. McCleilan's friends admit that he doesn't understand the value of time, and the events of this week have proved, at least, the truthfulness of this statement. As long ago as Wednesday, he received an order to advance the corps of Gen. Franklin to the support of Gen. Pope. He sent an excuse to the effect that it was impossible to do so for lack of transportation and supplies. On Thursday night the order was repeated, and the time to march fixed at 6 o'clock, Friday morning.

Friday morning.

At a late hour that morning, the President believed and stated to visitors that this column had moved. But the discovery was shortly afterwards made that Gen. Franklin was still in Alexandria.

sharp criticism. Gen. Pope sent to him from the tle field a request that he would forward him im diately forage for his horses and food for his men-diately forage for his horses and food for his men.

Gen. McClellan returned an answer that he would be happy to comply with Gen. Pope's suggestion, if he would send a cavairy escort. This story seems incredible, but it is much more than a rumor.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters is still in the vicin-

following is the order referred to above :-WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1862. Gen. Burnside commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. Pope. Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the Army of

the Potomac that has not been sent forward to Gen. Pope's command.

Gen. Pope commands the Army of Virginia, and all the forces temporarily attached to it.

All the forces are under command of Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjusant-General. We may add that while on the Peninsula for two weeks, Gen. McClellan disobeyed Gen. Halleck's orders, delaying for that length of time after he received his directions to embark his troops for Aquia Creek and Alexandria, with the object of meeting the attack which has now been made.

he took command of the army. Unfortunately for the Courier's exultation at the supposed appointment of cure of the distress and wide-spread afflictions that McClellan to "the chief command of the armies in Nirginia," it says that "on Saturday evening comes cause and Abolition the only cure of the rebellion. another despatch, declaring that Gen. Halleck is Commander-in-Chief." To this arrangement the Courier now sweeping off our sons by hundreds of shousened mander-in-Chief." To this arrangement the Courier now sweeping off our sons by hundreds of thousands, stiffly demurs:—" McClellan is the proper officer for and our property by hundreds of millions, is to deny this command, from his rank, his merits, his services."

When the Tribuse undertakes to criticise President truth, and when done, it is done solely to the Lincoln, with reference to any of his military appointments, the Courier affects to deem it an act of intolnents, the Courier affects to deem it an act of intolerable impertinence, if not positive disloyalty: is a similar criticism by the Courier any the less arrogant! lives, property, interests and pride of the slavehold-

The Courier is softening its habitual ferocity of expression by a little facetiousness, in speaking of the "the radical adversaries of slavery, who have played North have been ignored. How much longer will "the radical adversaries of slavery, who have played into the hands of the secessionists so effectually"! this be endured!

The slaveholders are in arms solely to destroy the It is greatly outraged in feeling, however, that "this SELF-EVIDENT TRUTHS, that all men are created ertain inalienable rights-that among these are life, the days of the Revolution, subjected those who erty, to their slaves, nor their lives. Rebell

The Courier dogmatically insists that the sole bject of the war is to restore "the Union as it was," with all its pro-slavery guaranties; and then taunts the Abolitionists for not showing more zeal in its osecution! This is its idea of moral consistency! For twenty years the Abolitionists, in view of those guaranties, religiously declared "the Union as it was" othing better than "a covenant with death, and an efore the war, how can they consistently do so by their muskets, if the war is for the restoration of that Union, without detriment to the slave system ? Will

THREE PERSONS REDEEMED FROM BONDAGE. Rev. J. Sella Martin, a colored clergyman of this city. ately visited England, and while there several worthy slavery. gentlemen of that country, learning the condition of ome members of his family in bondage in the South. etermined to raise a sufficient sum of money to enable him to return to the United States, and purcha their freedom. The most prominent of these liberal-hearted men were Hon. A. Kennaird, Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, and Rev. John Curren, the latter a leading clergyman of the Independent Church.

The amount obtained was \$2,200, and with this sum, after a lengthy correspondence and unwearied effort,
Mr. Martin succeeded in inducing the owner of his
Davis or Stonevall Lacken, Ludwing from the New sister, and her two children, a son and daughter, livng in Georgia, to sell them to a negro trader, who, by agreement, carried them to Kentucky, where Mr. Mar. met them, and for \$2,000 secured their freedom. The joy of the meeting, where brother and sister were reunited, free forever from the thrall of slavery, can at the North to create a civil war among the people be better imagined than described.

Carlingford—Part VII. 2. A Skye-Lark. 3. Caxcolored people? Why this malignant and murderous

ollowing table of contents :- 1. The Explorers of and papers of like sympathies, have threatened and Australia. 2. Wellington's Supplementary Despatches. done all they could to precipitate a civil war between 3. Sir G. C. Lewis's Astronomy of the Ancients. 4. the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties of the North, Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt. 5. Troyon's Lacustrine Abodes of Man. 6. Weber's Gleanings from and cities, solely to prevent the North from sending German Archives. 7. Iron-its Uses and Manufac- her sons down South to fight the rebels on their own ture. 8. Remains of Mrs. Richard Trench. 9. Dol- soil, and to open the way for Jeff. Davis to march his linger on the Temporal Power.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for July, conains the following articles :-- 1. Memoirs of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel. 2. Sussex. 3. Lives of the Archishops of Canterbury. 4. The Volunteers and National Defence. 5. English Poetry from Dryden to Cowper. 6. The International Exhibition. 7. The Hawaiian Islands. 8. The Bicentenary. For sale by Crosby & Nichols.

A New Collection of Music. Oliver Ditson Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have just published "Tue Voice or Praise A Collection of Music for the Choir, Singing School, Musical Conention, and the Social Circle. By Edward Hamilton." The author says-" The music of this work, generally, will be found to be new, not merely in name nd form, but in idea and style. It is written expressly as sacred music, in a manner suited to religious worship; and its aim and purpose are to improve the th hearer and performer, and to dignify the service of sacred song." In addition to more than four hundred hymn tunes, there are separate collections of anthems, chants, glees, part-songs, &c.; the whole making a volume of upwards of 400 pages.

Gen. Corcoran, who was so long imprisoned day last, such as is given to the greatest of conquerors. He was met at the Roxbury line at 10 o'clock, A M. by Mayor Wightman and the other city authorities, where congratulatory speeches were made, and modestly responded to; when a vast procession was County will have to draft. I believe, if the Adminsociations,) which made an extended march through the city to the Common, where highly patriotic addresses were made by the General and others, which were enthusiastically applauded by the largest assembly we have ever witnessed. A banquet was subsequently given to the General at the Revere House.

A very interesting and touching account of the condition of the contrabands in Washington and its vicinity, by Mrs. Jacobs, the author of "LINDA, may be found on our last page. We trust its perusal will stimulate philanthropic spirits to do something in their behalf, in addition to what has already been so Mrs. Jacobs.

We bespeak, in Mr. Foss's behalf, the best cooperathose sections of the State which he may visit.

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

John C. and Jessie Fremont—Zagonyi—Mobs and Civil War at the North, in aid of the Kidnappers' Rebellion.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
MY FRIEND,-I am just in from the Beach called the Loaf, where John C. and Jessie Fremont have had their tents spread for a few weeks. I had considerable conversation with them, and with two or These charges may prove unfounded, but they are in harmony with the whole career of McClellan since bett, and Major Haskell—who are with him. I exhate command of the army. Unfortunately for the

Will not Judge Thomas ask its editor whether he would not "like to run the machine"? wards the lives, property and interests of the loyal and blood, all respect has been paid to the rights of

class of men talk in public, not of the Constitution, which is the country, but of the Declaration of Inde-Constitution and Government, which, in their view idence, which, however applicable to the occasion for whose corner-stone is slavery, and whose sole aim is which it was used. (!) CONTAINS NO VITALITY FOR to strengthen and perpetuate slavery ; yet the Presi US WHO LIVE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION"! That dent, and the military and civil officials under him, and Declaration, then, has vanished with those whose many editors and people in the North, are ever talknames were appended to it, and was used by them only as a convenient cheat for the time being! The ment a man or State declares a war of bullets and bayonets against the Government, he forfeits all qual-that they are endowed by their Creator with right under that Government. According to the fundamental principle of the Government, not a rebel in liberty, and the pursuit of happiness "-remained self- all the South or North has any more rights under the evident truths until the adoption of the Constitution, when they became mere "sounding generalities," and henceforth null and void! Such is the audacious the Government, and those who sympathize with the ssertion of the Courier. It is the toryism which, in traitors, have no constitutional nor legal right to propavowed it to a coat of tar and feathers, social outlaw- sympathy with rebellion, instantly releases the Gov ry, and violent expulsion from the colonies. But if ernment from all obligations to protect them. The Declaration of Independence has become obsolete, act that took them out of the Union, and placed them will the Courier explain the anomaly of its being duly in an attitude of armed defiance and resistance to the rehearsed throughout the country, in public assembly, Government, was an Act of Emancipation to all their slaves, an Act of Abolition of Slavery, and released the Government from all constitutional obligation to respect any of their rights, even that of life. At this moment, the South is fighting the North to defend and perpetuate slavery, and the North is fighting the South to prevent slavery from receiving any harm One blow at slavery would do more to end the rebellion than a hundred victories on the battle-field. By refusing to free the slaves and confiscate the property of rebels, by refusing to arm the slaves and agreement with hell." Now if, as a matter of concience, they were unable to support it by their ballots from attacking slavery and freeing slaves, the Administration is doing more to encourage and give success to the rebels than could possibly be flone in any other way. The rebels are the real and most efficient traitors to Liberty and Union. The Cabinet should be arraigned for their dereliction, inasmuch as they will not touch, nor allow the loyal people of the North to remove, the cause of the rebellion, by the abolition of

> On these topics I conversed, especially with the brave Zagonyi, once an officer under Bem, in Hungary, who escaped from an Austrian dungeon to find liberty in America, and who is now driven from the Union, and his brave cavalry corps dispersed, solely because he would openly fight for liberty and against slavery, as the readlest and only way to put down the rebellion and save the nation. It was thought and said that the Abolitionists were much nearer the gal-Davis or Stonewall Jackson, Judging from the New York Herald and Journal of Commerce, and the Boston Courier, Pilot, Post, and other papers in the interes of the traitors, we should think this was true. Are you aware of the combined efforts of the above

named papers and pro-slavery, pro secesh Democrats of the North, in order to give success to the traitor of the South, and secure the triumph of the Demo-BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for Aucratic party at the next Presidential election? Why
cratic party at the next Presidential election? Why
cratic party at the next Presidential election? Why
cratic party at the next Presidential election? onia-Part VI.-on the Moral Effect of Writers. effort to arouse the mob against Abolitionists? NE Woman. 6. Sermons. 7. Across the Channel. 8. hated significance to all that is traitorous and seech at the North. From the beginning of this conflict be-THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for July, presents the tween the North and the South, the New York Herald, armies upon the North, to conture and burn our towns and cities. I have not a doubt that this is the one single object of the Herald, Journal of Commerce, Con rier, and other pro-slavery and Democratic papers and leaders, in their efforts to arouse the murderous spirit of anarchy and mobocracy of the North against the negroes and the Abolitionists. By Abolitionists, they mean Sumner, Wilson, Wade and all who go for confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels, as well as Garrison, Phillips and their co-laborers We are nearer a civil war among the people of the North, probably, than any of us are willing to admit This the pro-slavery and secesh Democrats of the North are doing their best to precipitate. It will commence against the free negroes, then against their friends, the Abolitionists. Thirty years ago, we were threatened with bowie-knives, dirks and revolvers for being Abolitionists. The time may be near when the gallows-the fate of John Brown-will be the doom of the Abolitionists.

What is Gen. Fremont's crime? The head and front of his offending is, that he would not fight to protect the property and slaves of rebels, but he would put down the rebellion and end the war by confiscating the one, and freeing the other. The sooner the people of the North place Fremont at the head of their armies, the sooner will the war cease.

the rebels, received an ovation in Boston on Fri Gloucester, called to consider the call for 300,000 more men, and encourage volunteering. It was a great show. Though secessionists, in disguise, were there, not one word was said to comfort and sustain the kidnappers' rebellion. I doubt if a town in Essex istration would proclaim abolition as the first step to end the rebellion, and call on the North to rally under the standard of Death to Slavery! a third 300,000 might be placed at its disposal, by voluntary enlistment, in four weeks. The consciousness that God and Justice were on their side would nerve the hearts and hands of the North to cut short this bloody

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Thine.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COLONIZATION SCHEME ABANDONED. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that at a Cabinet meeting kindly done by a few others, through the agency of on Friday, it was determined to abandon the scheme of negro colonization, so far as the Chiriqui tract, in Central America, is concerned. This is partly owing It will be seen that ANDREW T. Foss is to to the remonstrance of the Costa Rican Minister, and ommence a term of anti-slavery labor in Vermont by meeting at McIndoes Falls next Sunday, 7th inst. bers to the abstraction of so much labor from a region of our own country where it is destined to become tion of all the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, in valuable. We trust the idea of colonization will now receive its everlasting quietus.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

"And thou, his son, O Belshazzar, hast not he beart, though thou knewest all this."

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IN THE MATTER FOR AL

PLUMB'S ANSWE

To the Secretary of

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To the Editor of the As you have given arrest for alleged armsent, will you my side of the qualitative and the promote the public especially from the threatened by the and Slavery, and this hour, it accommended to the alleged discussion and the conducting the weitizen, having an country with ever self, to criticise

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ER. DAWLEY'S

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EDITOR LIBERATOR: DEAR SIR,—I have read the President's letter

Mr. Greeley with painful interest; and there is a ing in these exciting times, coming from men in a thority, that does not command more or less at which in ordinary times might pass unheeded. President's position is so clearly defined that no a can misunderstand him if he would, nor entermin doubt that he regards the slavery question at one shall dictate or public policy demand. mount object in this struggle is to save the l' not either to save or destroy slavery. If I'd ave the Union without freeing any slaves, I vot do it; and if I could do it by freeing all the slave would do it; and if I could save it by freeing to and leaving others alone, I would do ever a more heartless policy announced ! He wood hold four millions of human beings in bor save the Union, when there is not a particle of to suppose the free States would enjoy less libery less prosperity if the free and the slave States ve separated to-day by a gulf as deep and impanels as that which separates Abraham and Dives. Ann night be justified, aye, applauded for sacrificing in life to save the liberties of his country; but can man commit the crime of crimes to accomm bject, however desirable, and be found guiltless! an accomplished and virtuous female were driven the choice between death and prostitution, who would not applaud her for preferring the former? Whoever ead the story of Susanna, though a libertine le But with the President, public policy is everything umanity and justice nothing. No nation ever to learned wisdom from the history of the past to many rulers from the folly and wickedness predecessors. The President might find his ova he ition clearly defined in the 5th chapter of Daniel the sarcastic reproof at the head of this article, at ministered by a captive to that proud and hagging monarch, Belshazzar, with a boldness and fearlesses which Mr. Lincoln dare not use toward Jeff. Davis day. The edict that went forth from the King of kings, more than three thousand years ago, "Let as people go !" is as applicable to and as binding upon ar President to-day, as when first proclaimed in the ears of Egypt's proud monarch, and as little heedby the former as the latter. I am not aware that le Lincoln regards the emancipation of the slaves from any higher motives than as a punishment of the mi els, and his programme, as avowed at the comment ment of his administration, clearly shows his intention to save the Union with slavery. Could he succeed would be the greatest calamity that ever befolds nation-greater even than the present civil ve-Once more restored to power by the aid of a North ern Democracy, more corrupt than they are wicked

"Ruin, reproach and endless shame, And that false step for ever blasts our fame.

The Confiscation Act will never be executed bythe President or any of his pro-slavery Generals to m onsiderable extent, as far as the slaves are concerns and if Generals Hunter and Phelos should try to and at it, as much caution will be necessary on the part as there was with a Shylock to get a pound flesh without drawing blood.

In my next, I will try to show the folly and with dness of Colonization, so flippently discussed before there is a slave free. Springfield, Vt., Sept. 1, 1862.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

I have recently enjoyed a pleasant visit to like Island. The prime object of this week of leisures to throw off the harness of labor, and in a "free easy" sort of way, to make the best of a short up tion. Still, I held myself ready as a willing serusa wandering soldier of the Anti-Slavery cause, with what service I might, on my "own hook." And such an hour as this who can lay the armor by! we cease now to "cry aloud, and spare not," we

serve to be court martialled, and labelled recreant I found a pleasant home with Amos Ballouss wife, and our ever-devoted friends, Elizabeth Cha and companion, at Valley Falls. It would be unset and comfort so freely imparted by these devote friends, to all who have enjoyed their hospitally and, of course, my desire to perform a little serve by the way was most cordially seconded, and made effectual as possible. Another most favorable and n circumstance threw itself in the way; our friend Chase has become the owner of an Episcopal Chard A few years since, a purchase was made of the cut village of Mannaville, a pleasant location about it miles from Valley Fails. Hence we found an alter in freedom that we knew not of. Here, on the Sahla I met an attentive audience, and, as promised, said Abraham Lincoln's imbecile talk to the colored of gation on Colonization, and his ambiguous and po slavery reply to the able letter of Horace Greeks, forded a striking text for comment. I held two # sions, and received the patient attention of the fical present. At the close of the evening meeting, 14 re was expressed to hear more of the gospel of the

I could not refrain from faciling some satisfied that an altar, consecrated to a conservative and form service, was now not reluctant to receive the gas of freedom. Indeed, had I not learned to the com ry, I should have noted my mission as quite origin and striking; but Stephen Foster had preceded at and knowing his faithfulness, of course my course lation was somewhat abated. I trust this begins may be followed by other preachers of rightcoused who, as they go, will sow seed that may spring up. si

produce abundance of fruit.

PORTSMOUTH GROVE. This beautiful and salubrious location, within the eight miles from Newport, R. I., has been selected Government as a hospital for sick and wounded at diers. A bevy of carpenters are at work, entit convenient and substantial ward houses for the pose named. Several of these hospitals were already completed, and occupied by the sick, halt and west ed. The sight on every hand was a sad one. direful picture of war, with its terrible results, cansi

be scrutinized without the most painful emotions. But is there not a brighter day for this sincure world? May we not hope that out of this terms baptism will come a kingdom of holiness, peace pd

In one ward, there were thirty-eight rebels. Only had been given, prohibiting all persons from entering here. However, we availed ourselves of the opports nity of standing at the entrance, and conversing several of the Southerners. They were from George North Carolina and Virginia. This was, they said their first and most unexpected visit to New England They boldly talked, and seemed to mean secessist We are in," said they, " for old Jeff. Davis. He our man, and we mean to fight for him and for our it stitution. When we get back, if we do, we will plot the bullets into the Yankees." This is definite Here is a purpose. "But what are we fighting for! said the Union soldiers. Alas! we replied what Here there is no purpose, no policy, and so we in afloat, "aiming at nothing, and hitting it." President Lincoln should wake up some morning, lose all consciousness of the existence of Kentucki and speak the magic word EMANCIPATION! should we then be nonplussed at every honest inquiry, blush to call ourselves Americans? Oh, why are these golden hours, this day of salvation, allowed

pass unimproved? Milford, Aug. 29, 1862.

To the Secretary DEAR SIR—I
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LETTER OF HE NEW YOR Hon. Edwin M. Hon. Edecin M.
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D. PLUMB'S DEFENCE IN THE MATTER OF COMPLAINT AGAINST HIM FOR ALLEGED DISLOYALTY.

FLUME'S ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT OF JESSI P. CASE, FOR ALLEGED DISLOYALTY.

SEPTEMBER 5.

To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: the Secretary of War, wasnington, D. C. Sir.—Mr. Superintendent Kennedy having in a complaint against me, in which I am arged with speaking against enlistments and enged with speaking against enlistments and enging an evasion of the draft, I wish to state that hand a complaint against me, hand a complaint speaking against enlistments and endarged with speaking against enlistments and endarged with speaking against enlistments and endarged and evasion of the draft, I wish to state that the time and place specified in the complaint. But it the time and place specified in the complaint. But it the time and place specified in the complaint. But it the time and place specified in the complaint. But it the time and place specified in the complaint. But it the time and place specified in the speaking on meal on business, with no intention of speaking on meal on business, with no intention of speaking on meal on business, with no intention of speaking on meal on business of an I spoke a few words, not indicating a course of action, but simply, in a decided manner, to express my feelings in relation to the conduct of the war; my defelings in relation of

But if my methods are not now adopted, I shall wall submissively, though not always patiently, until they are, having confidence that this is God's war for Jus-

z and the Slace. New York, Aug. 18, 1362. D. PLUMB. The following was addressed to the New York while I was under arrest:

STATEMENT BY D. PLUMB. To the Editor of the New York Times:

To the Editor of the New Fork Flames:

As you have given publicity to a statement of my arest for alleged disloyal language toward the Government, will you allow me to state in your columns my side of the question? Having for thirty years labored, in different private and public capacities, to promote the public welfare, and to save my country, especially from the destruction with which it has been expected. respecially from the destruction with which it has been firstened by those two terrible evils, Intemperance and Slavery, and not having paused in my efforts to his hour, it seems to me strangely add to find myself rrested as an enemy to the public weal.

The alleged disloyal words used by me occurred in the property respectively.

The alleged disloyal words used by me occurred in a casal conversation on the Government policy of emducing the war, in which I used my right of a citizen, having an equal interest in the welfare of my country with even the head of the Government himself, to criticise that policy—a policy which I asserted had been dictated, for the most part, by Border State darbelding influences, for the conservation of elavery, under the operation of which our armises had been decinated, hundreds of millions of money consumed, a year wasted in almost fruitless campaigns, and the country brought to the verge of destruction by the crowning disaster as the army before Richmond. And now the President was calling for 300,000 more volunteers, and contemplating a draft of 300,000 in addition, to send forth under substantially the same more columners, and contemparing in addition, to send forth under substantially the same programme, and to be sacrificed, I fear, in like unamer, and I could but utter my stern disapproval of that policy. What I claimed should be done was that the President should throw off the influence of those semi-traitors of the Border States, and shake off his found that Northern party, whose every moreoment. ears of that Northern party, whose every movement ars of that Northern party, whose every norecamerics with it an undercarrent of sympathy and aid if the rebels, and whose organ is Bennett's Herakdhick has not ceased to print treason a single day nee South Carelina withdrew from the Union—and at thus, having gathered strength and courage, he, see President, should issue his pruclamation of univasal freedom, call upon the whole loyal force of the marry, without distinction of race of color, to counce try, without distinction of race or color, to come country, without distinction of race or color, to come to the rescae of the imperilled Nationality, and hard upon the Rebellion and its treason-breeding cause all the elements of destruction sauctioned by justice and the rights of war; that this would give us speedy victory, a free country, and enduring peace. But while the old policy was pursued, let those support it who would, I could not, and there were thousands of conscientions. Abultivities who would give the conscientions. who would, I could not, and there were thousands of conscientious Abulitionists who would gladly throw themselves into the deadly breach, but could not act with the Administration upon a policy that compression their principles, and made them fight to save, ather than to destroy, the accurred institution of elactry, at once the cause and present strength of the Rebellion. I could but say to such, "Stand by your provincions." Whatever specific remarks were made

about calistments or the draft were illustrative of this principle, and not the least intended to indicate a course of action in apposition to either.

I do not uphold Government "right or wrong." Let those do that who would have sanctioned the bloody cruckies of Nero, the horrors of the Inquisition, the crimes and tragedies of the Bastile, and all the grim tyrannies of the past and the present time. God's law is my rule—allegiance to His throne first and last, and a hearty support of all human arrangements in essential learnous therewith. This principle of action I have strengthened by a life-long culture, and am not prepared to abandon it now when my country is rerging on destruction through disregard of it, and whose only salvation is to take held of it and exact it into sovereign control. If the Government persist in treading that principle under its feet, God's immutable law of retribution will sweep on and work out the problem of ruin for this hand, as it has for the doomed and desolated thrones of antiquity. It is for asserting and maintaining the principle here enunciated that I am under arrest. It remains to be seen whether the Government at Washington means to discriminate or not, in its arrests and pusishments, between its friends and its encanies; between men who would caush the Rebellion, though it required the utter destruction of every rebet, but who at the same time hold that, to do this, slavery must be made the point of attack, and men who either desire then of every rebet, but who sire the success of the rebellion, or to accept a peace upon its own terms. I say, we wait to see whether the Government is about to adopt the rate, so long urged upon its attention by the Herald, to treat an Abolitionist and a Secessionist as the same.

Fifteenth Ward Station Horses.

New York, Aug. 21, 1862.

MR. DAWLEY'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR. New York, Aug. 20, 1862. To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C .:

To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—Being proprieter of the store No. 42
Cortlands street, in which the conversation was held by Mr. D. Plumb, and named in the complaint of Mr. J. P. Case, and being present at that conversation, I wish to state, that, in view of the general scope of his remarks, and the spirit of patriotism in which he spoke, there was nathing said by him which imparited hearers would have construed as disloyal; and having known Mr. Plumb for many years, I wish to add, that I know of no more upright, loyal, and patriotic man. His accuser, who is in my employ, I know has been influenced by personal animosity in this complaint. Most respectfully,

WM. T. DAWLEY.

LETTER OF HENRY O RIELLY, ESQ., TO THE SECRE-

New York, Aug. 21, 1862, 26 Nassau street. Hon, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sur—As Mr. D. Plumb, of this city, is imprisoned for alleged "disloyalty," I deem it an act of justice to the public, as well as to him, to state that Mr. Plumb is known to me as one of the most zealous admental and the Research of the most zealous admental than the Research of the most zealous and the Research of the runne is known to me as one of the most rections advecates of the most energetic measures for crushing the Rebellion, by using all the means which God and law have placed within our reach; and that I have had peculiar means of knowing the encouraging sprir manifested by Mr. Plumb towards young men who, like my departed son, (Capt. Henry Brooks O'Rielly, of the Excelsion Brigade, who fell at Williamsburg,) early and realously embarked for the war.

ceisior Brigade, who feil at Williamsburg, early and zealously embarked for the war.

Such is my knowledge of Mr. Plumb's profound and earnest advocacy of the most effective measures for preserving our nationality, that I scarcely know of a man who could be less justly taxed with disloyal sentiments, or with any desire to "discourage enlistments."

listments."

Earnestly engaged myself in organized efforts for sustaining the Administration in its defence of the national unity," I consider it a duty to state what I personally know, from long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Plumb, than whom, a worthier citizen, in all the relations of life, is not to be found. Respectfully,

The foregoing is a copy of a letter mailed by me, this day, to the Secretary of War.

HENRY O'RIELLY.

August 21, 1862.

THE DISCHARGE. To the Editor of the New York Daily Tribune : I was this morning discharged from arrest, by or-lers from Washington, on giving assurance as fol-

1. "To support, protect and defend the Government, as established by the Constitution." This I can

heartily do, as I always have done, believing that the Constitution is armed with power, not only to put down the Rebellion, but also always.

2 "Not to discourage enlistments." Instead of offering such discourage enlistments.

3 "Not to give aid or comfort to the enemy." So far from giving him aid or comfort. It would hard him than has yet been employed by the Gererment. Yours, &c.,

3 "Not to give aid or comfort to the enemy." So far from giving him aid or comfort.

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6 "Not to give aid or comfort to the enemy." So far from giving him aid or comfort.

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The correspondence of the Herald says since General Pope left the Rappahannock, fifteen separate battles have been fought.

Fredericksburg was evacuated on the 31st by General Burnside's forces, which fell back to Aquia Creek, where they are now protected by the gunboats on the Potomac. The machine shop at Fredericksburg was blown up, all the bridges were burnt, and all the Government property not taken away was destroyed. The same was done at Falmouth.

The war correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who left Fairfax station, on the Manassas Railroad, Monday afternoon, writes as follows:—

convictions." Whatever specific remarks were made about culistments or the draft were illustrative of this

his father in Scituate yesterday, of consumption.—

Boston Herald, Sept. 3d.

Boston Herald, Sept. 3d.

Death of Col. Fletcher Webster. A dispatch to Gov. Andrew announces the death of Col. Fletcher Webster, of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Bull Run on Friday last, and has since died. He was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during the war of 1812, and was the oldest son of Daniel Webster.

Nearly all the able bodied men of the Eastern was the oldest son of Daniel Webster.

Nearly all the able bodied men of the Eastern Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Commanding.

Nearly all the able bodied men of the Eastern counties of Maryland, capable of bearing arms have gone into the rebel army.

What does it mean? The Washington correspondent of the Tribune gives currency to the following extraordinary statement relative to the tenderness of the rebels toward McDowell—"During the late attack on Catlett's station a captain in the Purnell Legion was lying hid in a house by the railroad track, and heard Gen. Stuart give positive orders to spare McDowell's staff and baggage train, but sieze Gen. Popes and destroy what was not of public importance. The order was implicitely obeyed, although the wagons of Generals McDowell and King were close at hand they were not disturbed, but everything in Gen. Popes was turned out, his official papers sorted out and carried off, and his letters to his wife and other private individuals, strewn ever the ground or torn into bits.

into bits.

Their discrimination was so nice that they even spared eight wagons belonging to the Harris Light Cavalry because their battalion was acting as a bodyguard to McDowell.

The Smell of the Battle at Washington.—
The Washington Star says that not only was the sound of the great battle in the vicinity of Centreville heard in Washington, but the smell of the gunpowder was quite perceptible at times, when the wind freshened from that quarter.

U. S. Officers Returning Slaves. The following order has been issued in New Orleans in flat contradiction of a law of Congress and of the orders of the President:—

Provost-Marshal's Office,
Low Bureau, New Orleans, La., Aug. 14, 1862.

As complaints are constantly made to me by slaves that they are turned off by their masters, and bidden to go to the "Yankees," notice is hereby given that unless the slave produce a written certificate to that effect, the owner will be sent for to make such certificate or reclaim the slave.

Owners of slaves wishing to save themselves trouble and inconvenience will heed this notice.

S. H. Stafford, Deputy Provost Marshal.

gone into the rebel army.

If, —, believing that negro slavery is a great wrong to humanity, do solemnly swear that I will road trains are stopped, the ferry across the Ohio is suspended at night, and the citizens are commanded to repair to certain designated places to be ready for any duty that may be necessary for defence. Covington and Newport, in Kentucky, are included in the order.

Refel Invasion of the Northwest. The Grenala Appeal says that the Confederate armies "are on the march to the Ohio River. May God speed and favor them."

Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Commanding.

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GEN. CURTISS'S FORM OF FREE PAPERS. It is said there are about five thousand contraband Arkanasa negroes within the Federal lines. The following is the form of free papers issued by Gen. Curtiss to the confiscated negroes:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOUTHWEST, HELEKA, Ark., July 21, 1862. Special Order No. 157. Jerry White, a colored man formerly a slave, having by direction of his owne been engaged in rebel service, is hereby confiscates as being contraband of war, and not being needed in public service, is permitted to pass the pickets of the command Northward, and is forever emancipated from his master, who permitted him to assist in attempts break up the Government and laws of our country By command of Maj. Gen. Curtiss.

Jerry White, (in red ink.) HELENA, Ark., July 21, 1862.

All the officers and many of the privates in Genera Curtiss's army are supplied with servants.

The Smell of the Battle at Washington.—
The Washington Star says that not only was the sound of the great battle in the vicinity of Centreville heard in Washington, but the smell of the gunpowder was quite perceptible at times, when the wind freshened from that quarter.

"Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, says he has been informed that Prince Polignac, who was formerly on Beauregard's staff, has just again left for Richmond, on a mission from Mr. Slidell to Jeff. Davis, which mission is nothing more nor less than to carry a recommendation from Mr. Slidell to Mr. Davis to adopt some steps toward the abolition of slavery, so as to secure the recognition of France—a recommendation based on suggestions which some pretend come direct from the Emperor, but which, perhaps, come no further than from M. de Persigny.

Grand War Demonstration in Boston. The demonstration in Boston, on Wednesday afternoon C last week, in aid of recruiting, was a magnificent on civic bodies, and in which the merchants engaged in the various trades and the mechanics were well represented, numbered 5,000 persons. The decoration on the route were not extensive, on account of the short notice of the celebration. The processio marched to the Cummon, where three stands for speaking had been erected. The crowd were actressed by Gov. Andrew, Hons. Edward Everet Robert C. Winthrop, B. F. Thomas, A. H. Ric. Charles G. Greene, Mr. Mosely of Ky., McDougs of California, and others. The speaking continue till severo clock, and the whole affair, both in numbers and in enthusiasm, was a grand success.

The Negroes—Hoist the Black Flag. In another column, this evening, will be found the order of the Adjutant-General of Rhode Island, calling for a regiment of "colored persons," who will "constitute a part of the quota" from that State. The "gentleman of color" has at last turned up, "by authority," to the eternal disgrace of the twenty millions of whites who thus acknowledge-their inability to conquer seven millions. Whenever this regiment appears on the field, let the black flag be raised.—

Grenada Appeal, Aug. 14.

At 6½ o'clock, one of Beauregard's bells, mounted on a wagon, went sounding along the chief streets, giving notification, issued by Mayor Gaston, for a public meeting at Institute Hall. At 8 o'clock, that hall was crowded to excess. Mayor Gaston presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. J. H. Lester, John Kneeland, Henry P. Shedd, and Captain Moran, of the Roxbury Irish Company now being raised. The latter made a most earnest appeal.—Traveller, Sept. 1st.

New York, Sept. 1. Mayor Wightman, G. Twitchell, and a large party of surgeons, nurses and others arrived from Boston, and left for Washington in the

By. Mr. Hurlbert, who has returned from the South, having long been a prisoner at Richmond, talks very reasonably of the numbers of the enemy's soldiers. He thinks that they began the attacks on McClellan's army with not more than 90,000 men. If we suppose they lost 20,000 in the June battles, their army was reduced to 70,000. Add to these 45,000 conscripts since brought to Richmond, and we have a total of 115,000; or 155,000 in Virginia, if we allow 40,000 men for other parts of the State. Yet we are expected to believe the statements of crack-brained theorists, who assert that there are 350,000 rebel soldiers on the soil of the Old Dominion! The readiness that is evinced to believe in the existence of enormous Southern armies is to be attributed to that weakness which makes men think it is no disgrace to be beaten by multitudes, while in fact victories are mostly the work of a few minds, and do not follow from the labors of ill-directed masses.—Traveller.

Gen. Butler, with that disregard for the feelings of rebels that has now become a habit with him, has confiscated the property of John Slidell. What will become of the "rights" of rebels, if General Butler's conduct should find imitators? Why, the next thing will be, that somebody will be freeing slaves that are owned by rebels, and then where would be the Constitution?—Ibid.

Men continue to leave the Border States, in large numbers, to join the rebel army. They prefer a voluntary entrance into the secession service to a forced entrance into the federal army. The Border States, it will be remembered, are loyal!—Ibid.

The President has accepted the resignation of Gen. Phelps, and thus relieved him from the disagreeable position in which the ungenerous and unsoldierly conduct of Gen. Butler had placed him. Gen. Phelps was an officer of the Regular Army, of great experience and ability. He refused promotion for gallant conduct in the Mexican war. During the present war he has only drawn so much of his pay as suffices for his expenses, and gives the rest to government. The country cannot afford to lose such a patriot, especially when his only offence is loving freedom too well.

—Salem Observer.

GEN. PHELPS'S RESIGNATION. A Washington despatch says that the resignation of Brigadier-General Phelps was accepted on the urgent personal appeal of Hon. John Hickman. Its refusal had previously been

BANDAGES. An experienced physician connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital requests us to state that bandages should not be made over three inches in width. This is the usual size used by surgeons, though they are often made narrower. The selvage, unless very thick, will prevent the edges from ravelling, and should not be removed.

A LATE REBEL ORDER.

The following order is officially published in Rebel Devspapers:

TANGEARINES, PIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT NO. 1. TANGEARINES, No. 6.—I. The Provost Marshal has been companied by the call foe large reinforcent in the country or parish where any slave may be arrested, together with three resident slave owners, to be by him selected and summoned, shall constitute a special tribunal for the trial of slaves charged with offences against military law, and for minor offences have power to inflict such corporal punishment as they may think proper.

II. Every slave who shall enter, or attempt to enter the lines of the enemy, citikout a special permit from District Hendquarters, or who shall come from within the enemy.

III. Where any slave has been condemned to death by the tribunal herein established, the execution of the sentence, except in cases where the vicinity of the enemy are quire with one of the sentence, except in cases where the vicinity of the enemy are quire immediate action, will be suspended until the sentence has been approved by the commanding General of the district, and an order issue for the execution.

IV. In parishes or counties in which no Provost Marshal has been appointed, or where, from other circumstances, slaves arrested cannot be broughts to trib, they will be taken before the nearest Provost-Marshal, who is authorized and required to take cognizance of the case, and proceed in all respects as though the arrest had been made in his own parish or county.

V. Whenever it is practicable, and the owner consents to it, punishment inflicted upon a law of the company of the compa

there.
At 6½ o'clock, one of Beauregard's bells, mounted

where the foliation of the Monaton Religion of the company of the foliation of the Monaton Religion of the company of the foliation of the Monaton Religion of the company of the foliation of the Monaton Religion of the company of the foliation of the Monaton Religion of the company of the foliation of the folia

ane rew who were admitted to his friendship will long remember the deceased as a true man, and a brother to whom kind offices were a pleasure. Fearless and true to his duty, whatever the sacrifices demanded, his was worthy to be classed with the best of the brave hearts which have been stilled in death since the commencement of the accursed rebellion.—Boston Herald.

City Point Destroyed by Com. Wilkes. City Point has been entirely demolished by the Federal gunboats. For some time past, the rebels have been firing into the transports passing up and down the James river. Commodore Wilkes sont the rebels word that if it was not discontinued, he should destroy their rendexvous, City Point. On Thursday last, the rebels brought down to City Point 8 cannon and 200 riflemen, and opened fire upon the Federal flottila, which at the time was abreast of the place, whereupon our gunboats opened fire upon them, and destroyed every building in the place, and dispersed the rebel force.

GANIZED. The company of nine months' men organized at Worcester by Rev. T. W. Higginson (the well known abolitionist of the Garrison stamp) was officered on Saturday, Mr. Higginson being chosen Captain, John B. Goodell, 1st Lieutenant, and Luther H. Bigelow, 2d.—Traveller.

[Mr. Higginson is not, technically, "a Garrisonian abolitionist," but has always acted with the Republican part.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay has taken the field in Kentucky with a brigade. Gen. Lew. Wallace also takes the field. There will not be much done by these officers in sending back fugitive slaves. Gen. C. M. Clay has left Lexington with his brigade for Cumberland Gap, and Col. Charles An-derson, of the Ohio 93d, has been appointed command-ant at that place.

The Charles T. Congdon, Esq., of the Boston Atlas and New York Tribune, enlisted on Saturday, as a private, in one of our city regiments.

John J. Crittenden proposes to retire from public life after the expiration of his term of service in the present Congress. How melancholy for his reputation that he did not make the same resolution four years ago!

The notorious George N. Sanders is the "Confederate Euroy" who escaped into Canada, and thence sailed for Europe. He left Richmond on the 11th, and was secretly entertained by the Baltimore Secessionists on the 14th ult. inches in width. This is the usual size used by surgeons, though they are often made narrower. The selvage, unless very thick, will prevent the edges from rarelling, and should not be removed.

Baton Rouge has been completely destroyed by our troops. Gen. Breckinridge had demanded its surrender. He had a large army with him.

Minnesota Settlers Murrhered at Indians in Minnesota, instigated, as is supposed, by the Secessionists, have murdered a large number of white settlers in the northern counties of that State. According to some estimates, 500 whites have been put to death, but later accounts are less gloomy. Great fenra have been felt for Fort Ridgely, assaulted by the Indiana, but Col. Sibley is marching to its relief, as is also Col. Cullen, with 700 cavalry. Hon. J. B. Cleveland writes that he saw at New Ulm the most horrible sights, in one instance eight stalwart men with their throats cut from ear to ear, skulls battered and limbs mutilated. At one place visited by Mr. Freenier, he found the occupants of the houses all lying dead, some on the door steps and some inside the habitations. He went to the house of John R. Brown, and recognized every member of the family, eighteen in number, all of whom had been brutally murdered. Large tracts have been depopulated, the grain left unstacked in the fields, the owners flying castward. MINNESOTA SETTLERS MURDERED BY INDIANS .-

Northwest are at the instigation of rebel emissaries. They have shown in the Southwest that they are capable of it. Alas! that the chief man in such villany, such barbarism, should be a New Englander—Albert Pike.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. The steamer Acacca ran on a snag, sixty miles below Memphis, at one o'clock Thorsday morning, 21st ult., and sunk in five minutes. She had 150 passengers, six of whom were ladies; she had also a cargo of seventy-five tons sutter's goods. In five minutes after striking, she capsized, the upper deck floating off, and many passengers who clung to it were saved; but fully half were in the berths asleep, and were lost. Most of the passengers were soldiers, who were returning to their regiments. A number of survivors have arrived at Helena. Not less than seventy-five or eighty persons perished. The captain and most of the crew were saved.

HALL STORM. A special despatch to the Boston Herald from Worcester, 27th ult., says—"A tremendous hail storm passed over this city at a late hour this afternoon, surpassing in violence any thing of the kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Thousands of panes of window glass were broken, fruit trees were stripped bare, and gardens were destroyed. Over six thousand panes of glass were broken in the elegant conservatory of D. Waldo Lincoln."

FF ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Antilavery Society, will speak at McINDOES FALIS, Vt., on Sunday, Sept. 7th, at hours to be named in local ne-

Subject-The Rebellion, its Cause and Cure. He will also speak, on the same subject, on the evenings

the days named, as follows :-St. Johnsbury, Tuesday, " 9. Wednesday, " 10. Thursday, " 11. Albany, Craftsbury, Hardwick.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S JOUR-NAL.—The changes in public affairs, leading to a prolongation of the civil war, which have occurred since our isue of the prospectus of the Woman's Journal in May last, have determined us, with the concurrence and advice of the friends of the enterprise, to postpone its publication to a more favorable turn of events. Meanwhile, we shall be glad to receive communications as before from those inter-ested, at Lock Box 2, Roxbury, Mass. The money already eccived for subscriptions will be returned on demand, or will be deposited in bank to the credit of the parties ending it, to await the appearance of the Journal.

MARY L. BOOTH, MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D.

GROVE MEETING .- The colored people of Plyath County and vicinity will hold a Grove Meeting in Harris's Grove, half a mile from Centre Abington Depot, commence on Friday, the 5th of Sept., and continue four days. All persons, without distinction of sect or color, are respectfully invited to attend.

JEFF. DAVIS'S COACHMAN.-We understand that Jeff. Davis's coachman will speak in Tremont Temple on Sunday evening next. There is no doubt that he is the veritable man who drove Davis's span, and his story of the inner life of the family of the President of the Confederacy is intensely interesting .- Traveller.

WANTED-A colored girl-one who has good references, and is competent to do general housework. Address
Box 2744, Boston PostOffice. August 29.

ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children.

References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-

DEATH OF WILLIAM M. CHASE, ESQ. We have to announce the death of WILLIAM M. CHASE, Esq., a highly esteemed gentleman, and long a citizen of this State. He was a native of Rhode Island, but had resided here for many years, during which time he built up for himself a lucrative practice in his proman of very generous disposition, having lofty ideas of the moral and political duties and responsibilities of the itizen. Ever since the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Chace has taken an active interest in its welfare, and aided it with his labors and his purse. When the present war commenced, he soon sought out a place in who were going to the seat of war as soldiers. He attended the early meetings of the sons of New England, with a view to form an association for the comfort of New Eng-land soldiers going to and coming from the war. He represented the State of Rhode Island on the Executive ommittee of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, and in that position gave valuable aid by his counsel, his means, and his personal influence. He was a gentleman of pleasing presence, affable in his manners, and in society seldom, if ever, ventured to take the lead in con versation. This last trait, however, did not prevent his promptly condemning what he believed to be wrong, and attaching himself as an ardent worker on the side of what he knew or believed to be right. After ailing several days, although his sickness was not considered dan-gerous, he was found dead in his bed at his late residence, No. 35 Lafayotto place, yesterday morning. His decease is deeply regretted by a large circle of sincerely attached friends and associates. He was about fifty years of age, and unmarried.—New York Tribune, Sept. 2.

efficient agent of the Liberator, from the start, in Providence, R. I. He was indefatigable in his efforts and fearless in the expression of his sentiments, and was of great service to the cause in the time of its severest needs .-DIED-In North Andover, August 22, ISAAC STEVENS, Esq., aged 77 years—father of Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, who was killed a few days since in the battle near Fairfax, Vs.

EF Mr. CHACE was one of our earliest condintors in

the Anti-Slavery cause ; and for several years was a most

and advocate of the Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and other BRISTOL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR

He was one of the best of men, and long a devoted triend

GIRLS. THIS School is located in the borough of Bristol, Pa-, on the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philadel-phia. It will open its fall session on 2d day, Ninth month, let.

Terms—\$75 per session of five months.
For circular, address
RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, PRINCIPAL.

REPERENCES. JAMES MOTT, Philadelphia.

Anne Churchman, 908 Franklin street, Philadelphia.

C. N. Prince, 501 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia.

HENRY W. RIDGWAY, Crosswicks, N. Y.

DAVID L. GRIBCOM, Woodbury, N. J.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston.

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BARLVILLE, La Salle Co., Ill. Especial attention given to securing and collecting laims for Eastern Merchants. Will the Jubilee song, that so sweetly is ringing Through Antilles Isles e'er be heard in our land? Will Freedom, white-robed, from the war-cloud descendi

On the bondman's worn brow lay in blessing her hand ! When the Angel of Peace, on the red field of battle, Shall fold her white wings o'er the graves of the slain Will the manacled hands be unloosed at her bidding? Will she break every fetter, unbind every chain?

Will the slave, toiling still in the dank, lonely rice-swamp, Hear her sweet voice proclaiming, "Henceforth thou are

With the blood of the noble and brave thou art ra-The scourge and the chain wait no longer for thee !"

To the fields, where the cane and the cotton are waving. Will she bear the blest tidings in triumph along? And hear the glad voices, in grateful hosannas, To our Father in heaven raise the Jubilee song? Will the message be borne to the lowly-roofed cabin,

Where the slave-mother weeps in anguish untold?
Will the Angel-voice whisper, "The man-thief no longer

Shall barter thy loved ones for silver or gold? "In its cradle thine infant may now sleep securely. Thy fond heart no longer shall tremble with fear ; And cowering, no more shall ye shrink when the foots Of the Christian slave-master with shuddering ye hear !

To the maiden, who, helpless, by law unprotected, Now thrilling with horror, awaits her sad doom, And knows that for her there's but one only refuge-The safety and quiet that shroud the dark tomb :-

Will the message, as blest e'en as Heaven's own accents, In scraph-tones whisper, "Thou'rt safe from all harm The sons of the North-land have come to thy rescue, And Justice and Truth have o'erthrown giant Wrong!

Alas! to our questionings earnest and tearful, There comes no response from the blood-crimsoned field; Still the dark, dreadful war-cloud rolls on through our bor-

And to Death, the storn Reaper, our hearts' wealth we

No strong arm is lifted to smite the foul Demon, Who all this dark ruin and sorrow hath wrought; In vain have we given our loved and our trusted,— Our Rulers still falter, by Jus ce untaught !

How long must we lay on the altar of Slavery, Love, Honor, and Truth,-all the blessings of home ; And still blindly groping amid the thick darkness, See no rainbow of Hope illumine the gloom?

And yet we unfurl not the banner of Freedom; Still a race pincs in bondage, and forged are the chain While Union is ever the rallying war-cry—
And Justice and Right all in vain urge their claims. And can we believe that our "Father in heaven"

Will give us his blessing, will prosper our cause, While, wickedly selfish, his voice still unheeding We list not his mandate-obey not his laws Must the "Red Sea" of carnage engulph our loved North-

Ere we hear the blest sound of the Jubilee song? Must a deluge of blood crimson hillside and valley, Ere the altar of Slavery is crushed and o'erthrown? Barre, August, 1862.

For the Liberator.

TO NATURE. There is too much of brightness in the sky, Too green the earth all bathed in radiance seems Too fair and flowery are the fields that lie Beneath the splendor of the day-god's beams

What though our country, racked with inward pain Lifts up her voice with deepest anguish filled? What though the tears of the oppressed, like rain, Bedew the earth their own rough hands have tilled?

And though the high in power shrink to strike The death-blow at the serpent whose foul fangs mave possened with their venom all alike Within its folds, thou heedest not their panga.

For thou, O Nature, calmly still dost wear A mild, unruffled mien of soft repose : Thy birds sing on ; thy very clouds are fair :-Hast thou no sympathy with our deep woes?

Thy fields should blacken with remorseless blight; Mildew should settle on the rose's leaf; Thy clouds should lower with an awful might,

Their bolts of wrath should turn joy into grief.

For gentle smiles and languid airs of case; Too long a settled calm has filled thy micn— Hear'st thou no sound but rustling of the trees? A voice replied to my complaining words,

In accents mild, but blent with stern reproof, A voice that smote upon my spirit's chords, And awed me with its solemn tones of love " A mind attuned true wisdom to discern,

Shows never doubt when trouble thickly crowds ; But higher still its faltering prayers must yearn, Ere shows the silver lining of the cloud.

" My calmness is a gift from Heaven sent, eacon that shall shine throughout your night; That speaks to those who watch my face intent, A prophecy of Joy, and Peace, and Right."

> From the Atlantic Monthly. MID-SUMMER.

Around this levely valley rise The purple hills of Paradise,

O, softly on you banks of hase, Her rozy face the Summer lays ! Becalmed along the asure sky, The argosics of cloudland lie, Whose shores with many a shining rift, Far off their pearl-white peaks uplift.

Through all the long mid-summer day, I seek the coolest sheltered seat, Just where the field and forest meet-Where grow the pine-trees tall and bland The ancient oaks, austere and grand, The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go, Through the tall grass, a white With even stroke their seythes they swing, Behind the nimble youngsters run. The cattle graze, while warm and still Slopes the broad pasture, basks the hill, The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

The hutterfly and humble-ber Come to the pleasant woods with me; Quickly before me runs the quail, The chickens skulk behind the rail, High up the lone wood-pigeon sits, And the woodpecker pecks and flits, Sweet woodland music sinks and swells, The brooklet rings its tinkling bells, The swarming inecets drone and hum, The partridge beats his throbbing drum, And chatters in his leafy house Into the murmur of the brook, Where the vain blue-bird trims his coat,

Two tiny feathers fall and float As silently, as tenderly, The dawn of peace de O, this is peace ! I have no need Of friend to talk, of book to read : A dear Companion here abides: Close to my thrilling heart He hides ; The holy silence is His Voice; I lie and listen, and rejoice.

## The Tiberator.

LIFE AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

tion of the contrabands, and what I have seen while ering of the Progressive Friends at Longwood, you to return to the Old Bay State, to battle for freedom and justice to the slave, I to go to the District of Cothat the glorious echo from the blow had aroused the spirit of freedom, if a spark slumbered in its bosom. You meet at this door bring up pleasant memories Having purchased my ticket through to Washington at the Philadelphia station, I reached the capital with. pleasant recollections. These were what the people Green's Row, Government head-quarters for the con- ing lived in the first families in Virginia. They certhe day by persons who came to hire these poor creathemselves. Single women hire at four dollars a month; a woman with one child, two and a half or three dollars a month. Men's wages are ten dollars of doors, suffer much from the confinement in this birds for their native element. It is almost impossidays, as many as ten deaths reported at this place in twenty-four hours. At this time, there was no matron in the house, and nothing at hand to administer to the meet kindly, sympathizing people, trying to soothe under the same circumstances. the last agonies of death. Those tearful eyes often looked up to me with the language, "Is this free- Every lady has heard of Gen. Lee's beautiful resi-

seemed to understand what these people most needed. given his orders every morning. Not a tree around He laid down rules, went to work in earnest pulling down partitions to enlarge the rooms, that he might establish two hospitals, one for the men and another quarters, there are many contrabands. The men are for the women. This accomplished, cots and matre ses were needed. There is a small society in Washington—the Freedman's Association—who are doing all happy. Many of the regiments are stationed here. they can; but remember, Washington is not New It is a delightful place for both the soldier and the England. I often met Rev. W. H. Channing, whose contraband. Looking around this place, and rememhands and heart are earnestly in the cause of the enslaved of his country. This gentleman was always who owned it before it passed into the hands of its ready to act in their behalf. Through these friends, present owner, I was much inclined to say, Although an order was obtained from Gen. Wadsworth for cots the wicked prosper for a season, the way of the for the contraband hospitals

At this time, I met in Duff Green Row, Miss Hannah Stevenson, of Boston, and Miss Kendall. The names of these ladies need no comment. They were the first would be to look into a small room on the ground white females whom I had seen among these poor creatures, except those who had come in to hire them. would learn how many deaths had occurred in the These noble ladies had come to work, and their names last twenty-four hours. Men, women and children lie will be lisped in prayer by many a dying slave. Hop- here together, without a shadow of those rites which ing to help a little in the good work they had begun, we give to our poorest dead. There they lie, in the I wrote to a lady in New York, a true and tried filthy rags they wore from the plantation. Nobody friend of the slave, who from the first moment had seems to give it a thought. It is an every-day occur responded to every call of humanity. This letter was to ask for such articles as would make comfortable morning, as I looked in, I saw lying there five chilthe sick and dying in the hospital. On the Saturday dren. By the side of them lay a young man. He following, the cots were put up. A few hours after, escaped, was taken back to Virginia, whipped nearly an immense box was received from New York. Be- to death, escaped again the next night, dragged his fore the sun went down, those ladies who have labored so hard for the comfort of these people had the satis- Around his feet I saw a rope; I could not see that faction of seeing every man, woman and child with put into the grave with him. Other cases similar clean garments, lying in a clean bed. What a conto this came to my knowledge, but this I saw. trast! They seemed different beings. Every countenance beamed with gratitude and satisfied rest. To shout of joy. Some mother had come in, and found me, it was a picture of holy peace within. The next her long-lost child; some husband his wife. Brothers day was the first Christian Sabbath they had ever and sisters meet. Some, without knowing it, had known. One mother passed away as the setting sun lived years within twenty miles of each other. threw its last rays across her dying bed, and as I A word about the schools. It is pleasant to see looked upon her, I could not but say-"One day of that eager group of old and young, striving to learn freedom, and gone to her God." Before the dawn, their A, B, C, and Scripture sentences. Their great know that some effort had been made to soothe their I could not but feel how much these young women dying pillows. Still, there were other places in which and children needed female teachers who could do I felt, if possible, more interest, where the poor creatures seemed so far removed from the immediate need to be taught the right habits of living and the sympathy of those who would help them. These true principles of life. were the contrabands in Alexandria. This place is My last visit intended for Alexandria was on Satstrongly secesh; the inhabitants are kept quiet only urday. I spent the day with them, and received at the point of Northern bayonets. In this place, the showers of thanks for myself and the good ladies who visiting those places, I had the assistance of two kind them that these kind friends sent me, and that all that friends, women. True at heart, they felt the wrongs was given by me was from them. Just as I was and degradation of their race. These ladies were on the point of leaving, I found a young woman, always ready to aid me, as far as lay in their power. with an infant, who had just been brought in. She To Mrs. Brown, of 3d street, Washington, and Mrs. lay in a dying condition, with nothing but a piece of Dagans, of Alexandria, the contrabands owe much an old soldier coat under her head. Must I leave her

dom. I bin working for ole mass all de time; he nebber gib me five cent. I like de Unions fuss rate. eat, but no clothing, and no money to buy any. This I thought the most wretched of all the places. Any one who can find an apology for slavery should visit this place, and learn its curse. Here you see them from infancy up to a hundred years old. What hither? One old man, who told me he was a hundred, said he had come to be free with his children. I found him sitting in the same spot, under a shady I found a large coat, which I thought would be so nice for the old man, that I carried it to him. I found him sitting in the same spot, with his head on his bosom. I stooped down to speak to him. Raising his head, I when all get still, I kin go an fine de old place ! as quietly as though we were placing him for a night's rest. In this house are scores of women and children, with nothing to do, and nothing to do with. old woman thought it was nice to live where toba Their husbands are at work for the Government. Here they have food and shelter, but they cannot get Maryland are sent here to protect them from the Fugitive Slave Law. These people are indebted to Mr. in their wretched and destitute condition! The Su- some of them are designedly selfish, some are ig

friend. That is much for a slave to say. From this place, I went to Birch's stave-pen, in Alexandria. This place forms a singular contrast been so degraded by slavery that they do not know with what it was two years ago. The habitable the usages of civilized life: they know little else than

old jail is filled with secesh prisoners-all within speaking distance of each other. Many a compliment is passed between them on the change in their posi-There is another house on Cameron street, tions. There is another house on Cameron street, which is filled with very destitute people. To these places I distributed large supplies of clothing, given I thank you for the request of a line on the condi- me by the ladies of New York, New Bedford, and Boston. They have made many a desolate heart glad. among them. When we parted at that pleasant gath. They have clothed the naked, fed the hungry. To them, God's promise is sufficient.

Let me tell you of another place, to which I always planned my last visit for the day. There was some lumbia, where the shackles had just fallen, I hoped thing about this house to make you forget that you when you leave it; from the older ones you carry out molestation. Next morning, I went to Duff call the more favored slaves, and would boast of havtrabands here. I found men, women and children all tainly had reaped some advantage from the contact. huddled together, without any distinction or regard It seemed by a miracle that they had all fallen toto age or sex. Some of them were in the most pit-iable condition. Many were sick with measles, dip-theria, scarlet and typhoid fever. Some had a few filthy rags to lie on; others had nothing but the bare magnetism often drew me to her side, I loved to talk floor for a couch. There seemed to be no established with, and look upon her sweet face, covered with rules among them; they were coming in at all hours, often through the night, in large numbers, and the Superintendent had enough to occupy his time in taking the names of those who came in, and of those with all the pride of a mother, stepped forward, and who were sent out. His office was thronged through said—" Madam, this young woman is my son's wife." It was a relief. I thanked God that this young crea tures, who they say will not work and take care of ture had an arm to lean upon for protection. Here I On one of my visits here, I met a mother who had per month. Many of them, accustomed as they have been to field labor, and to living almost entirely out of doors, suffer much from the confinement in this of doors, suffer much from the confinement in this of doors, suffer much from the confinement in this growded building. The little children pine like prison grown and her children caused her, with her children for their native element. It is almost impossi- dren, to be locked up one month. She made her esble to keep the building in a healthy condition. Each cape one day while her master had gone to learn the day brings its fresh additions of the hungry, naked news from the Union army. She fled to the Northand sick. In the early part of June, there were, some ern army for freedom and protection. These people had earned for themselves many little comforts. Their houses had an inviting aspect. The clean floors, the clean white spreads on their cots, and the general ticomfort of the sick and dying. I felt that their suf. diness throughout the building, convinced me they ferings must be unknown to the people. I did not had done as well as any other race could have done

Let me tell you of another place-Arlington Heights. dence, which has been so faithfully guarded by our A new Superintendent was engaged, Mr. Nichol, who Northern army. It looks as though the master has that house has fallen. About the forts and camps they have been compelled to use the axe. At the employed, and most of the women. Here they have plenty of exercise in the open air, and seem very bering what I had heard of the character of the man transgressor is hard.

When in Washington for the day, my morning visit would be up at Duff Green's Row. My first business

Amid all this sadness, we sometimes would be

desire is to learn to read. While in the school something more than teach them their A. B. C. They

nds are distributed more over the city. In had sent me; for I had been careful to impress upon gratitude for the kindly aid they gave me in serving in this condition? I could not beg in Alexandria. them. In this place, the men live in an old foundry, It was time for the last boat to leave for Washington which does not afford protection from the weather. and I promised to return in the morning. The Su-The sick lay on boards on the ground floor; some, perintendent said he would meet me at the landing. through the kindness of the soldiers, have an old Early next morning, Mrs. Brown and myself went or blanket. I did not hear a complaint among them. a begging expedition, and some old quilts were given They said it was much better than it had been. All us. Mr. Clarke met us, and offered the use of his expressed a willingness to work, and were anxious to large Government wagon, with the horses and driver, know what was to be done with them after the work for the day, and said he would accompany us, if was done. All of them said they had not received pay agreeable. I was delighted, and felt I should spend a for their work, and some wanted to know if I thought it happy Sabbath in exploring Dixie, while the large would be paid to their masters. One old man said, bundles that I carried with me would help make "I don't kere if dey don't pay, so dey give me free- others happy. After attending to the sick mother and child, we started for Fairfax Seminary. They send many of the convalescent soldiers to this place. If de Yankee Unions didn't come long, I'd be work- houses are large, and the location is healthy. Many ing tu de ole place now." All said they had plenty to of the contrabands are here. Their condition i much better than that of those kept in the city. They Another place, the old school-house in Alexandria, soon gathered around Mr. Clarke, and begged him to come back and be their boss. He said, "Boys, I want you all to go to Hayti." They said, gwine wid us, Mr. Clarke?" "No, I must stay here, and take care of the rest of the boys." "Den, if you aint gwine, de Lord knows I aint a gwine." but the love of freedom could bring these old people of them will tell Uncle Abe the same thing. Mr. Clarke said they would do anything for him-seldom gave him any trouble. They spoke kindly of Mr. The journey proved too much for him. Each visit, Thomas, who is constantly employed in supplying their wants, as far as he can. To the very old peo tree, suffering from rheumatism. Unpacking a barrel, ple at this place, I gave some clothing, returned to Alexandria, and bade all good bye. Begging me to come back, they promised to do all they could to help themselves. One old woman said-"Honey tink. found him dying. I called his wife. The old wo- de Union 'stroy it? You can't get nothin on dis place. man, who seeds in her second childhood, looked on Down on de ole place, you can raise ebery ting. I ain't seen bacca since I bin here. Neber git a libin here, where de peoples eben buy pasly." grew, but it was dreadful to be compelled to buy a bunch of parsley. Here they have preaching once work. The slaves who come into Washington from every Sabbath. They must have a season to sing and pray, and we need true faith in Christ to go among them and do our duty. How beautiful it is to Rufus Leighton, formerly of Boston, for many com- find it among themselves! Do not say the slaves forts. But for their Northern friends, God pity them take no interest in each other. Like other people, perintendent, Mr. Clarke, a Pennsylvanian, seems to rantly selfish. With the light and instruction you feel much interest in them, and is certainly very give them, you will see this selfishness disappear. kind. They told me they had confidence in him as a Trust them, make them free, and give them the re sponsibility of caring for themselves, and they will soon learn to help each other. Some of them have

working mong de Unions. De Lord help me to bring decision! up dat boy, and he will help me to take care dis child. My husband work for de Unions when dey pay him. of water, as the mass of the Irish emigrants to our I can make home for all. Dis child shall hab part ob Free States are, I deny them no jot nor tittle of de crust." How few white mothers, living in luxury, all they deserve. They have hedged and ditched with six children, could find room in her heart for a and borne burdens, built the earthwork of railroads, seventh, and that child a stranger!

In this house there are scores of children, too young for labor wherever they have found it to do. As a o help themselves, from eight years old down to the class, they are industrious and willing to work; but little one-day freeman, born at railroad speed, while in that particular, they are not superior, by one jot or the young mother was flying from Virginia to save little, to the black man in a state of freedom; and,

er babe from breathing its tainted air.

I left the contrabands, feeling that the people were of intelligent citizenship, free black men are becoming more interested in their behalf, and much tractable and thoughtful, less inclined to fight among had been done to make their condition more comfort- themselves or with others, to brawl, to quarrel about able. On my way home, I stopped a few days in trifles, to drink whiskey and get themselves into the Philadelphia. I called on a lady who had sent a large hands of the police authorities, than free Irishsupply to the hospital, and told her of the many little
orphans who needed a home. This lady advised me
ontrary, that in peace or in war, free black men to call and see the Lady Managers of an institution who have been long enough free to know the for orphan children supported by those ladies. I did value and privileges of freedom—are as serviceable so, and they agreed to take the little orphans. They to the country as a like number of Irishmen, or any employed a gentleman to investigate the matter, and other nationality of their degree of intelligence. it was found impossible to bring them through Balti- would not take one grain of credit from the tho more. This gentleman went to the captains of the propellers in Philadelphia, and asked if those orphan children could have a passage on their boats. Oh no, it could not be; it would make an unpleasant feeling will do as well. History, wherever it has a change mong the people! Some of those orphans have died since I left, but the number is constantly increasing. that the Pilot fears. Of all things, he dreads that Many mothers, on leaving the plantations, pick up the opportunity should be given the black man to little orphans, and bring them with their own chilvery destitute themselves.

elves in behalf of my much oppressed race, I feet the deepest debt of gratitude. Let me.beg the reader's attention to these orphans. They are the innocent and helpless of God's poor. If you cannot take desirous to expel him from the land; and, basing its the institution that will open its doors to receive them. the past month, and which such incendiary publi-LINDA.

SIR-The article under this caption, copied into rour paper of the 22d, from the Boston Irish Pilot, the fertilizing stream of black emigration he so much is of a piece with the infuriate and blind prejudice en- dreads, but at once to open a way for it into the sea. tertained by the Irish and their descendants in America Instead of going to the source of the stream, and towards the African race; and it is the effects of such there providing means for it to go gladly on its way Brooklyn, Cincinnati and elsewhere, between Irish own soil, and, by embankments properly construct and black. It is this narrow-sighted and unphilan- ed, keeping it within its natural bounds, he calls thropical advice to Irishmen, by those who set them- his laborers around him to dig deep and wide a selves up as their leaders, that serves to strengthen single channel, through which it may rush out of the Slave Power of Rebeldom, by maintaining an ele- the country, and thus deprive the country of the ment in our midst of disloyalty to humanity, to true benefit of its teeming strength, its thousands of

hand of God in the present fearful reformation; who the main strength, the bone and muscle to till th will not see that this glorious and extensive country soil, to grasp the plow and hoe, which provide bread if man were free everywhere in it, would be large for a nation of freemen. And what substitute does be enough for all; who will not wait until society, with- provide? Nothing, unless it be a sparse future emiin the bounds of our common territory, rights and gration of Irish laborers—an emigration that cannot, settles into its natural position, after this state of conin the very nature of cause and effect, be but slender rulsion and unrest it is now in be past; who can see for years. no destiny for the black man, no place for the sole of O, thou blind leader of the blind, who can see the his foot, but the cities and towns of the Northern mote in thy brother's eye, but not the beam in thine States, should he, in the Providence of God, become own, didst thou suppose that any but thy slavish, igfree,-sets himself up as the counsellor of the people, and stimulates this condition of unquiet by stirring up incorrect statements, thy gross untruths? No, thou hatred for those who have as good a right in this land couldst not do so. Written and printed only for them, as himself. He does not stop to take a broad or ration- thou believedst they would help to leaven that spirit al view of the question, "What will become of the black of riot natural to them, and which Jeff. Davis, whom man?" such a view as we would expect taken by an thou indirectly servest, doth glory and rejoice to see, lowest intellectually and most ignorant Irishmen you could meet in the neighborhood of Fort Hill to-day he falls into their groove of thought, and says-"Liberate the slaves throughout the land, and they will overrun the North, looking for work, and the PRESIDENT LINCOLN: white man will be destroyed by their attempt to find | RESPECTED FRIEND-On behalf of one hundred

was more loud in its denunciation of the cry of tions for your consideration. "America for Americans." Now none is more furi- From the moral stand-point which we occupy, i ous it its own cry of America for the white man. does seem to us that this terrible war might be brought By white man he means, of course, Irishman, as no to a speedy and righteous termination, were all the other white man in the length and breadth of the land instrumentalities brought to bear upon it which lie is the least afflicted at the prospect of general eman- within your reach, under the war power, as Presicipation of the slaves, unless it be slaveholders and dent of the United States.

their political sympathizers. tion, he would prefer to dwell where he was born; and troubles. he who had wandered from there would seek happiness in that climate most favorable to his growth, rule, or to be "let alone." Its intrinsic nature is to which his very nature covets, and which he left to grat- tyrannize over humanity, and to rule as with a rod of ify but one object, the instinct of freedom implanted iron. "Slavery is itself essentially, and in its most by nature in the heart of every man who is born upon quiet condition, a rebellion-a rebellion against the the earth. From a high stand-point, and uncontami- law of this universe-a guilty defiance of God and nated by the influences of his locality, in which is man," It asks not whether its subjects be white or generated the belief that there is but one god-the black-only that its insatiable demands be heeded, and Franklin and Milk streets enjoy and were built up by the profit,—he would see some ten thousand of the as well as her weakness. Strike the blow at slavery, black race in Massachusetts, some driven here by the and the rebellion ends. Treat it as something to instinctive desire for freedom, others born here, all sacred or time-honored to be handled roughly or Americans by birth and such education as they pos- irreverently, and it sits in demoniacal power and dig sess; all entitled, therefore, to the rights which the nity, to baffle and foil every effort to conquer the re political privileges of this free land confer upon its be inhabitants; and all fully as intelligent, as a class, as the same number and intellectual grade of Irish- North is not radically in the right. The one is fightmen. That in the object for which those not born ing for slavery per se, while the other is not fighting here came hither, both classes present an exact for liberty as a principle, but for the Union and the analogy-both came here seeking freedom, and to Constitution, which are only a shadow or a sham, if better their natural and political condition be- they do not represent the Genius of Liberty, and are yond what it was where they were born; and not vitalized by the spirit of Justice. that were the reasons for that condition not being as If we plant ourselves upon the rock of principle, good in the land of their birth as it is here, to be re- contending inflexibly for freedom and justice, on the moved, thousands of them would instinctively desire side of which are arrayed the Lord and his angel to go back; for each love the land of their birth, and hosts, we shall "conquer gloriously." Otherwise in that love exhibit the oneness of their humanity. new difficulties, new entanglements, and new compli-But neighbor Pilot (oh, what a misnomer! Heaven cations will arise, to educate us, as it were, in the

preserve us from such a pilot for our ship of State school of calamity, and to purify us by the fires of is he would make!) can see nothing but an exodus suffering, until we are humbled, and made willing to of black men setting towards the North Star, should do the will of heaven! the Abolitionists obtain the object for which they have striven alone, and been persecuted for thirty peace or rest to this nation, until it is willing to do years; and that they are going to, in the course of simple justice. For long years, things have been cul-the next twelve months, he is too sharp a Pilot not minating for the great issues now at hand. to see. Hence his uproarious cry of Down with the black man! enslave him! kill him! do any thing a distinct issue between Liberty and Slavery-be with him! but if you will make him free, drive him tween God and Banl, and the result is not doubtful.

"To white toil," says this Pilot, "the nation owes long perpetuated on the earth. There is safety only everything-to black, nothing." Well, if that is not in the Right-on the side of God and Justice. the height of audacious and cold-blooded lying, the height has never been reached! The four million row and suffering must follow wrongdoing as surely

the overseer's lash. Have patience with them. You and colored, have done nothing for this country! have helped to make them what they are; teach them civilization. You owe it to them, and you will find them as apt to learn as any other people that come to had for fifty years. Does the Pilot know this? or is you stupid from oppression. The negroes' strong has so grossly ignorant of the chart of the country that have cherished it too strongly. Let me tell you of an benefit they would be to the country as a first cause, instance among the contrabands. One day, while in the hospital, a woman came in to ask that she might take a little orphan child. The mother had just died, they have grouned under for ten generations? So leaving two children, the eldest three years old. This withwoman had five children in the house with her. In a few days, the number would be six. I said to this mother, "What can you do with this child, shut up for a hundred years, have known nothing but labor, here with your own? They are as many as you who are crucified by work, and die daily to supply can attend to." She looked up with tears in her eyes, the wants and luxuries of their owners and taskmasand said—"The child's mother was a stranger; none ters, have done nothing for this country! while the of her friends cum wid her from de ole place. I took few hundred thousand Irishmen and their descendants one boy down on de plantation; he is a big boy now, in that time have done all ! Preposterous and unjust

and dug out canals : they have extended a ready hand as a class, it is well known that, for all the purposes will support me in this assertion. And it is this fact distinguish himself as a soldier of the republic dren; but they cannot provide for them; they come the battle-field. That is a privilege not for the black To the ladies who have so nobly interested themman to enjoy, lest he should prove, by the most irreeverything else, the equal of the Irishman of equal attainments and education. But even in the face of such proof, the Pilot would be found cursing him, and reasons upon the few isolated facts recorded within cations have been the generating cause of riot be RIGHTS OF WHITE LABOR OVER BLACK," tween blacks and Irish, it would again hurl forth its manifesto that, "While they are in the land, we shall have tumult and sedition.

This blind leader proposes no means of diverting sels as this we see cropping out in the riots at into a thousand fields of usefulness and freedom on its liberty, and the common rights of man.

This blind leader of the blind, who will not see the in the soil—know no art nor handicraft, but possess

norant followers would believe thy doctrines, thy

JUSTICE.

## LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

and eleven signers of an accompanying petition, A few years ago, no voice than that of this Pilot I would respectfully ask to submit a few brief reflec

Though now occupying, as you do, one of "the A philosopher, such as, I have no doubt, the writer high places of the earth," we have, nevertheless, been of that article would delight to have himself consid- led to regard you as one possessing feelings and ered, would take a philosophical view of this question, and argue, a priori, that, wherever they are free to do scientiously does his part in accordance with his conso, like seeks like and run together, as do drops of victions of duty. Yet, while we thus regard you, we water or grains of sand; that were the black man no cannot see clearly why you shrink from grappling with longer restrained by the bond of slavery in this na- the active and vital cause of our present nationa

Slavery seeks to extend its dominions-seeks to stitution of slavery-of which the faubourg of its empire extended. For this sole purpose is the South now at war: and in slavery lies her strength.

While the South is radically in the wrong, the

Be assured, President Lincoln, there is no me

"Let truth and falsehood grapple"-let there be instantly out of the country, which is only large enough for the white man, and particularly for white a disposition to make friends "with the mammon of Irishmen, this Pilot's flock! part of the building is filled with contrabands; the the handle of the hoe, the plough, the cotton pad, and slaves, not to speak of the one million free blacks as God's laws are unrepealable, and His truth ever-

lasting. For the slaveho.der as well as the sine Justice and Truth have blessings-to the realizaof which Slavery rears forever an impassable barrier Let this dark barrier be thrown down, that a deliver ed nation's Jubilee may come, amid gratulation of brotherhood and hasannas of rejoicing ! "The work of righteousness is peace, and the fect of righteousness quietness and assurance forevo With cordial good wishes, and with every coaside ation of esteem,

MILO A. TOWNSEND New Brighton, Pa.

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 29, 1802. A scene which, for some years, has been unknown in this city, might have been witnessed last nigh Since the transfer to the State of Virginia of the part of the District of Columbia lying west of the Potomac river, the laws of the State have taken the

place of the enactments of Congress. Among other provisions in operation is the stame forbidding the education of the colored race. Sin the entrance of the Federal troops, and the establish ment of military supremacy, in the crushing of releilion, this has been waived, and the colored people has been allowed to establish a day school, which he been in progress since the first of January

cholars, varying in age from six years to fifty, and in color from black to white, and yesterday was "con

During the day, an examination was held, at which number of the friends of the enterprise were present The display made was gratifying in the extreme in those interested in the cultivation and welfare of he In the evening, the African Baptist church wa

rowded by "an admiring audience," to witness the ommencement exercises. These were introduced by the singing of the "Sabbath-School Army," is the entire assembly, and prayer by a clergyman from Washington. The programme was well preparel, consisting of Essays, Dialogues and Music. Fine came an Essay on Education, by Miss Sarah Gree This was a well prepared paper, evincing perception and reflection. It contained one of the best m most earnest appeals to the colored race, which we emember to have met. True Freedom, and how to gain it, was the title of a well-studied effort. The Star, by Virginia Bell, was a perfect gem, well & livered. The African Chief, by Robert Mitchell ve a beautiful poem, but a sad tale of oppression, sale. ing and death. Come in and Shut the Door, by lam Hansberg, met with a storm of applause. Altogether it was a perfect success, and I hope may prove the ement of better days. Yours, truly,

"WE KNOW NOT WHERE ELSE SO NUCH AUTRES-

"No other work possesses the value as a WORK OF REFERENCE.

"IT IS RELIABLE, COMPLETE, AND DESIRABLE

Rebellion Record.

## EDITED BY FRANK MOORE.

he only publication which gives the HISTORY OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREE GOV-ERNMENT NOW GOING ON.

Full, Impartial and Reliable. RECORD WHICH THE COURTS, THE DEPARMMENTS AND THE PRESS quote as the

HISTORY OF THE 'TIMES. It appeals to the intelligence of every citizen. By a ference to it, every person can be fairly and training posted up in relation to this

### GREAT REBELLION. IT CONTAINS,-I.,

The Causes of the Great Struggle and the Great Last before the Country, BY EDWARD EVERETT. II.

A DIARY OF VERIFIED EVENTS: ommencing with the meeting of the South Carolina (no vention, Dec. 17th, 1860-giving, in the form of a livery, a concise, succinet, and truthful history of any event as it occurs.

Documents, Speeches, Extended Narratives, etc., CONSISTING OF ALL THE

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